FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR P. M. MEHTA IN 1918.

VOL. X NO. 264 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8 1922. TWO ANNAS

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION.

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Single Copy Two Annas.

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If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.

I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.

MANY HAVE USED IT.

Try once sample box. Re. 1-9-0, Big bottle Rs. 3-8-0.

Write:—

HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHA HAMDANI.

NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING,
Memonwada Road, P. N. 2,
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HOTELS.

Tel 2710. Telegraphic:—"LODGE."

THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME.

FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL

Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed

For charges.:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings	200—0	10—0—0
1st Class	75—100	5—0—0
2nd Class	50—70	3—8—0
		2—8—0

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
11th November ..	MANTUA x	10,902
18th ,, ..	MOREA	10,911
25th ,, ..	MALWA	10,941
2nd December ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th ,, ..	NARKUNDA *	16,227
16th ,, ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
23rd ,, ..	KARMALA x	9,098
30th ,, ..	KHIVA	9,097
1923		
6th January ..	MOLDAVIA*	15,800
13th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
20th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,, ..	NALDERA *	15,825
3rd February ..	MALWA	10,941
10th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,, ..	KHYBER ..	9,014
24th ,, ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
3rd March ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
10th ,, ..	DEVANHA ..	8,092
17th ,, ..	CHINA ..	7,952
24th ,, ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
31st ,, ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
7th April ..	MALWA ..	10,941
14th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,, ..	NARKUNDA * ..	16,227
28th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089

x Through steamers from China.

*Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN —leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1922.		
21st November ..	[illegible]	9,071
8th December ..	[illegible]	8,600
22nd ,, ..	MULBERA	8,600
1923		
5th January ..	MASHOBRA	8,288
19th ,, ..	GAZANA*	5,284
2nd February ..	GAMARIA*	5,255
16th ,, ..	MASULA*	7,261
7th March ..	MALDA	8 600
16th March ..	DOMALA	8,200
30th ,, ..	DUMANA	8,600
13th April ..	MANDALA	8,246
27th ,, ..	MANTOLA	8,600

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

SAILINGS TO STRAITS & CHINA.

1922.		
17th November	SICILIA	
15th December	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Nellore."
28th ,,	SOUDAN	
30th ,, ..	DELTA	
1923		
12th January	MOREA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. "Kalyan."
22nd ,,	SICILIA	
9th February	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Khyber."
28th Feb.	SOUDAN...	
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA	Connects at Colombo with "Karmala"
6th April ..	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with "Kashgar"

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
24th November..	NALDERA	15,825
15th December ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
1923.		
12th January ..	MOREA	10,911
9th February ..	NARKUNDA	16,227
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA	15,800
6th April ..	NALDERA	15,825

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
9th November .	BANKURA	P. Gulf viaKarachi
10th ,, ..	VASNA	Busreh via Karachi.
11th ,, ..	LINGA ..	Karachi Coasting
13th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Coast.
15th ,, ..	TAROBA..	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 193.

Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.LINE

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival,	Dep.
Awa Maru ..	T. Saito	6,028	23 Oct.	10 Nov.
Tamba Maru ..	K. Wada	5,875	13 Nov.	25 Nov.
Moji Maru ..	T. Tomioka	5,757	27 Nov.	11 Dec.
Wakasa Maru ..	I. Goto	5,674	14 Dec.	26 Dec.
Kamakura Maru	T. Fujisawa	5,829	27 Dec.	10 Jan.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

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Manager.

Telephone No. 279, 4362.
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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
s. s. Jalavijaya ...	7,250	10th November
s. s. Holmberg ...	5,100	17th ,,
s. s. Jalatarang ...	4,300	20th ,,

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£ 5,328,000
Reserved Fund Esc. 27,200,000 $00—£ 6,038,400
(At Par Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

BOMBAY OFFICE: Bombay Club Building. Esplanade Road.

BRANCHES.
LONDON:
9, Bishopgate, London, E. C. 2.
NEW YORK:
91, Liberty Street.
PARIS:
9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL.—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Fernambucco, do Norte Para. Manaos.

PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora. Faro, Figueira, da Fos. Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Nortalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Miseu.

ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).

WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Eissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thomo, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.

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CHINA:—Macau, TIMOR:—Dili.

Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

C. de SEABRA,
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... ,, 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 29,90,390
Reserve Fund	Rs. 18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
Mandvi, Baroda.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mesana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad Patan and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman, Bombay.)
Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Knight (Bombay).
Gunajrao R., Nimbalker, Esq., B.A., (Sub-Subha Baroda State).
Rai Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhaprasad Lashkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
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Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Naiba Suba, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., (Accountant-General Borada State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Re 1 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rates on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs
Capital Authorised	100,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	25,80,150
Reserved Fund	18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hapur	Lodhiana
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Amballa Cant	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Bombay	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Re. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 65,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1.000 to Rs. 10.00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207.

BANKING

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	,,	40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls	,,	60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	,,	89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected. All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22 ...	59,82,112/8

HEAD OFFICE.
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES.
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.

LONDON AGENTS.
THE LONDON COUNTRY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st. January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOAN AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

General Banking and exchange business of every description transacted.

T. C. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES:

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Madras
Basrah	Mosul
Bombay	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-wood, K. B. E., C.B., C. M. G, Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Brt.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN.
MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY, ESQR.

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages. For particulars apply to—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
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THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

(Incorporated in India 1907)

MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums —The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS A SIMPLE CONTRACT.—PROMPT PAYMENT

For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. S. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, CALCUTTA
HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA.
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

According to the Government of India. Insurance Blue Book.

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LD.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 5,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to—

J. C. BOSE,
The Secretary or The Chief Agents.
309, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
309, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LD.

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

A PROGRESSIVE INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.

	Rs.
Total Invested Funds Exceed	54,00,000
Total Claims Paid over	14,00,000
New Business—1921	55,00,000
New Business—Jan. to Aug., 1922 ...	56,00,000

A "National" Policy combines all that is best and latest for Life Assurance Protection. A specimen Policy form is enclosed with every Prospectus which will amply repay perusal.

For forms, Agencies, etc., apply to:

J. A. KIMBER, General Manager. S. N. BANERJEE, Secretary.
or
Messrs. DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. and C. I.,
Esufally Buildings,
Opposite W. & A. Graham & Company,
Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS WATCHES

ACCURATE DURABLE

Silver Wrist Watch, Lever Jewelled, Rs. 16 Each.
Silver Wrist Screw Case, Radium, Rs. 18 Each.
TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE

SHREE MAHARAJA WATCH Co.
THAKORDWAR, BOMBAY No. 2.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) AT KANDAWADY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT KANDAWADY AND NAIGAM CROSS ROAD.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Gunjabai Vinayek, Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by public auction on the respective premises the undermentioned moiety or half share of the Mortgagor in the undermentioned properties, the property described in the first lot on Wednesday the 8th November and the property described in the second lot on Saturday the 11th November 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) pursuant to the Power of sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage dated the 24th day of August 1921 and made between the said Gunjabai Vinayek of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

First Lot:—Sale TO-DAY at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) of the undermentioned moiety or one equal half share or part of the mortgagor in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with buildings hereditaments and premises situate lying and being at Kandawadi outside the Fort within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1575-9 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 61 New 612 Old Survey No. 521 and New Survey No. 7666 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 788 and Street Nos. 57-58 and 64 and bounded as follows, that is to say on the East by the property of Bal Krishna Bapooji on the West by a Public passage on the South by the charitable property of Kharam Baldeodas and on the North by the Kandawady Lane.

Second lot:—Sale on Saturday the 11th November 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) of the undermentioned moiety or one equal half share or part of the Mortgagor in all that piece or parcel of Toka land or ground with the messuages tenements & buildings standing thereon situate on the North side of Naigam Cross Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2005 square yards or thereabouts and registered along with adjoining land in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue share or part of the Mortgagor in all that C-14543 and New Survey Nos. 2-1190 and 5 B-1191 and by the Collector of assessment under F. Ward Nos. 6483 (3) and 6467 and Street Nos. 34 and 50 B all which said premises are bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Edulji M. Ghadiali and partly by the property of Framji Edulji Nantenen, on or towards the South by the Naigam Cross Road, on or towards the East partly by the property of Bhiwa Vishoo Agri and partly by the property of Framji Edulji Nantenen and on or towards the West partly by the property of Edulji Mancherji Ghadiali, partly by the property of Krishnarao Raghunathji and partly by the property of Krishnarao Kashinathji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office at 95, Ash Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th November, 1922.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 3021.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of household furniture by well known makers, Chapel's Piano, Glass, Crockery, and plated ware, Roberts and other well-known makers.

On Saturday the 11th November, 1922, at Star Mansions Fazal Road, Colaba, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of sliding dining table, dining room chairs, mirror back side board, and dining waggon, tea tables, Drawing Room Suite, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, screen jardiniers, piano by Chapel's Singer Sewing Machine, Hall lamp, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver show-cases, Gunn sectional Book case pictures, ornaments, hatstand, Indian carved Furniture, teapoys, file cabinet, Ice Chest, season wood almirahs, cloths presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockeryware, and plated-ware, etc.

The property of D. Rose Esq., of Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Co., and others.

Catalogues will be printed and the property is open to view.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of mahoganised and teak and black household furniture, sliding dining table, sideboard, double full-sized wardrobe, piano, hall marked English silver cups and vases, old brassware, sewing machine, electric hall lamp, platedware, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 12th November, 1922, at Imperial Mansions (ground floor), Cuffe Parade, Colaba, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction household furniture comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, sideboard and dining waggon, tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, jardiniers, very slightly used piano, Wheeler's sewing machine, hall lamp, fancy writing tables and revolving bookstands, silver show-cases, ornaments and pictures, hall marked English silver cups and vases, very old solid brass jar and ornaments, hat-stand, teapoys, file cabinet, ice-box, season wood almyrahs, cloths presses, full-size mirror door double wardrobe, dressing chest of drawers and marble top washing tables, glassware and platedware, etc.

The property of C. M. Collins, Esq., District Executive Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway and others.

Catalogues will be printed and property is opened to view.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th November, 1922.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
20 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 3469.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN TENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A BIG LOT OF TENTS, RAOTEES, TENT SIDES, ETC. AT PADAMJI PAPER MILLS (LAL CHIMNEY) NEAR THE BYCULLA CLUB ON LAMINGTON ROAD.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 12th day of November, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address by order of the concerned, to close partnership account:—

A big lot of Tents Raotees and tent sides, will be sold in small suitable lots.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 8th November, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
(123 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAMATIPURA 3RD STREET.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will under instructions from Bai Pirojbai Cursetji Daver and Bin Bachubai Nussarwanji Banajee, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Gafoorbhai Cassumbhai the Mortgogor in exercises of the power of Contributory Mortgage dated the 15th March 1918, made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the oher part sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th November, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Quit and Ground Rent tenure situate at 3rd Kamathipura Street, in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement four hundred and thirty-nine square yards or thereabouts and situate within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3303 to 3305 and 33166, New No. 10139 Old Survey No. 2888 to 2891 and New Survey No. 5704 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 1202 and 1204 Street No. 3, 5, and 7 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by Sweepers' Passage on or towards the South by the Kamathipura 3rd Street, on or towards the West by the property of Kazi Shaikh Esmail and on or towards the East by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned auctioneers.

SALE OF A CLOTH AND TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT AT PRAG MAHAL NO. 5—7A BLOCK A11, DHOBHI TALAO.

Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI and Co. will by order of the first mortgagee and the second mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of the partners of Messrs. Jaswant and Co. the mortgagors sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 11th day of November 1922 at 3-30 p.m. at the premises as above the stock-in-trade of the firm of Jaswant & Co., consisting of:—remnants of serge, tweed, China, Silk, cotton check tussore, poplin, fancy shirting, English tunic and pleated shirts, Felt and other hats, tweed caps, collars, neckties, braces, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, Socks, Ready made suits, sleeping suits, undershirts, Waterproofs, glassdoor cupboards and showcases.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balance shall be paid and goods removed next day.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th November, 1922.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of Grey and coloured piece goods etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred English Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred Landaulette.
1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Arab horse going in harness.
One 10-14 H. P. 4 cylinder 5 seater open body De Dion motor car in running order.

AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE DYES, PADLOCKS, HANDBAG FRAMES AND ROLLER SKINS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 11th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms by order of the Banks and Offices concerned the following:—

16/55—40, c/s Rhodamine B. 8000 tins 3500 lbs.
56/65—10 c/s Corthamine 2000 tins 875 lbs.
66/75—10 c/s Magenta Crystal 200 tins 875 lbs.
76/82—7 c/s Orange Extra 1400 tins 612½ lbs.

3 cases each 100 doz "Moha" Padlocks
1 Case Hand Bag frames.
1 Case Welsh Roller skins assorted "Goblet" size 18 to 21.
1 Case Semi Chrome Roller skins, Black assorted. "Best" and "Goblet" size 21 to 24.
5 Cases Semi Chrome Roller skins Black "Best" and "Goblet" size 17 to 20.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE JAVA SUGAR.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on TUESDAY, the 21st instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Khand Bazar at the shop of Mr. Kisonchand Rasiklal on account and risk of Mr. Meghji Permanand:—

1,464 Bags White Java Sugar ex. S. S. "Surada".

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant at 3-30 p.m. at the above address.

27 Bags White Java Sugar ex. S. S. "Risaldar".

On MONDAY, the 27th instant at the above address at 3-30 p.m. 1,252 Bags White Java Sugar ex. S. S. "Hatkhola."

On FRIDAY, the 1st proximo at the above address at 3-30 p.m.

1,253 Bags White Java Sugar ex. S. S. "Pasha."

On MONDAY the 4th proximo at the above address at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

2,850 Bags White Java Sugar ex. S. S. "Accra."

The above Bags are lying at the B. P. T. Bonded warehouse.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 8th November, 1922.

A MAGNIFICIENT SAL FOREST.

(GORAKHPUR DISTRICT.)

AUCTION SALE, on 20-11-1922, of 460 acres of Sal forest. A great opportunity for making huge profits!! Life's only chance!!

For particulars apply to the GUARDIAN and MANAGER, Mian Saheb's Estate, GORAKHPUR, U. P.

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
52 Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 1ST AND 2ND PATHAN STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Thakordas and Daru, Attorneys for Bai Gulab, widow of Naginchand Rupchand, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mahomedally Teyabally in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 26th day of May 1920 and made between Luxmidas Premchand of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part. The Deed of Further Charge dated the 23rd day of September, 1920, and made between the said Laxmidas Premchand of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part: The Deed of Further Charge, dated the 23rd day of January, 1921, made between the said Mahomedally of the one part and mortgagee of the other part and Deed of Further Charge dated the 17th December, 1921, made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property This Day WEDNESDAY, the 8th November, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure situate, lying and being at 1st and 2nd Pathan Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 148 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2205-2203, New Nos. 9285-9283, Old Survey Nos. 384-385 and New Survey No. 5124, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 7844, Street Nos. 52, 89, 91 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Abdeally Abdul Rahim, on or towards the South by the sweepers' passage and beyond that by the property of Mohandas Atmaram, on or towards the West by 2nd Pathan Street aforesaid and on or towards the East by the 1st Pathan Street, aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Thakoredas and Daru, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at No. 40-42, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th November, 1922.

Tells At A Glance Whether Current Is "On" or "Off"

EVERY user of an electric iron appreciates the value of this at once.

And what a convenience that little switch is. You just press the white button for "on" and the black one for "off."

No fumbling with connector plug or socket. The

C-H Seventy Fifty 10-30 SWITCH modernizes your appliances, prevents burn-outs, used with irons, toasters, table stoves, all heating appliances.

Eastern Electric & Trading Co.,
173, Hornby Road, Post Office Box No. 459, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 4963. Telegr. Easiektrik.
Branches: KARACHI, LAHORE & AMRITSAR.

General Merchants,

Get your CASH MEMOS

PRINTED AT THE

Bombay Chronicle Press

Rates according to size required.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
R. Courteneidge & W. Holloway's London Co.
"If Four Walls told."
PLAN AT MESSRS. S. ROSE & Co.

CINEMA AT 6-30
Edith Storey in
"AS THE SUN WENT DOWN"

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
NORMA TALMADGE
The Greatest Screen Star in the World of "The Movies".
In a six-reel "SELECT" production in Infinite Beauty and Interest.
"THE HEART OF WETONA."
IT IS SO GREAT IT WILL LIVE FOR EVER IN YOUR MEMORY.

TO-NIGHT
AND DURING THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
MIRABAI
PRODUCED BY
KOHINOOR FILM COY.
SEE—A pious Rajput Lady of Chitore who absorbed in devotion to Lord Shree Krishna and obtained her salvation.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON SAT. AND SUN.
at 3-30 p. m.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H.H. THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA
Gandharva Natak Mandali
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
Wednesday 8th November 1922 (8 P.M) Nigh
SHAPASAMBHRAM
Saturday 11th November 1922 (8 P.M.) Night
SHARDA
Sunday 12th November 1922 (2-30 p.m.) Noon
VIDYAHARANA.
Managerr, Gandharva Natak Mandali
Bombay.

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkala, Darsha Natak Mandli
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at the
"BOMBAY THEATRE" GRANT ROAD
on
Wednesday 8th November 1922.
Beautiful Performance
"SHAHA—SHIVAJI"
Sat. 11th November 1922.
"HACH MULACHA BAP"
Sunday 12th November 1922.
"SUTCHE—GULAM"
Proprietor.

Parsi Battalion

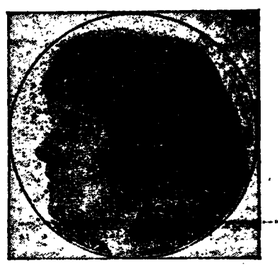
A set of 16 Picture Post Cards beautifully printed - - - -
Forms an excellent Pictorial Record of the Battalion's activities - - -
Useful as a Present or Souvenir - -
HAVE YOU OBTAINED YOUR SET?
Price As. 8 per set.
Now is the time. Get your set from
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.
OR.
J. B. KARANI & SONS.
PARSI BAZAR STREET, FORT.
BOMBAY.

CROWDS AS THICK AS EVER!
A DELICIOUS DELIGHTFUL LOVE-STORY
of the World's Greatest Soldier-Emperor
"THE DAUGHTER OF NAPOLEON"
A Charming Historical Screen Romance that keeps you on the tenter-hooks!
"THE DAUGHTER OF NAPOLEON"
A 2-Reel excruciatingly funny and original comedy: "The Terrors of the Torpedo" in the Programme.
To-day 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
NOVELTY CINEMA.
(Grant Road, Tram Terminus.)

WEST-END CINEMA
A Grand Pathe Drama of unusual Magnificence!
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
"TEMPESTS"
(STORMS)
(5 Reels)
Here is a picture with the pathe hall-mark, most superbly staged and sublimely enacted.
A PATHETIC STORY OF MARRIED LIFE!
The drama that reveals to you some of the darker aspects of Matrimony!
A Pathe Comedy in the Programme—and also the International Gazette.
TO-DAY AT 5-30; 7; 8-45 AND 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THE MILE-A-MINUTE SERIAL
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
BY THE THRILL-A-MINUTE STUNT KING
CHARLES HUTCHISON
IT STARTS TO-DAY!
IT STARTS TO-DAY!
IT STARTS TO-DAY!
Life means nothing to Hutch. The Greater the risks the Better he likes them.
NO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY WILL INSURANCE HIM.
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
A THRILLING STORY OF NEW YORK HARBOUR.
Life in a great Harbour
Life on the big Ships
Action on Sea, Land and Air
Will startle you!
Amaze you!
Keep you in a pitch of Exciting interest!
CHARLES HUTCHISON
The World's Greatest Thrill Creator in a Dramatic Story of New York's Harbour Life. Clean, vigorous, breath-catching! Spectacular!
CHARLES HUTCHISON
The Thrill-A-Minute Stunt King in
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
The Greater the risks the better he likes them—the greater the daring the more fearless he is.
The Screen's Serial Sensation!
The Mile-A-Minute Serial!
The Thriller of Thrillers!
MAKE A POINT OF SEEING
The First Three Episodes To-day
Amazing in its Thrilling Intensity
SEE IT TO-DAY!
Greater than ever the stunt King has ever done
SEE HIM TO-DAY!
No living Actor attempts the stunts of Hutch.
SEE HIM TO-DAY!
SEE THIS SERIAL
CHARLES HUTCHISON
In a Thrill-A-Minute-Serial
"GO-GET-EM-HUTCH"

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road,
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT
To-day at: 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10 p.m.
SECOND INSTALMENT
THE GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL
'A Woman in Grey'



EPISODES—4,—5,—6.
2 REEL Animal Comedy
'Four Times Foiled'

ONE WEEK MORE
To respect the feeling of our Patrons.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS.
the beautiful picturization of the life story of the greatest Maharastra Bhakta
SANT NAMDEV
PRODUCE
by the famous
Hindoostan Cinema Film Co.
Possessed of a desire to realize the highest, Namdeva renounced every thing and by his exceptional devotion he performed miracles that mortals cannot,
DO NOT FAIL TO SEE IT.
POPULAR PRICES.
Timings 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30.
On Holidays Extra at 3-30.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rate:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—People interested in public speaking to apply for correspondence course in oratory, to the COLLEGE OF ORATORY, Surat.
A R5371

WANTED—A GOANESE CHRISTIAN COMPOUNDER for Zanzibar. See Dr. RANCHHODAS PARIKH, personally in his Nagdevi Dispensary.
A R5402

WANTED.—A qualified VETERINARY SURGEON for the Bombay S. P. C. A. Apply to the SECRETARY, 361, Hornby Road, Fort.
A R5390

WANTED—MOTOR DRIVER with knowledge of Motor Mechanism. Salary Rs. 100 to a really smart man. Apply with testimonials to A. NISSIM, 7, Ripon Road, Parsee Statue.
A R5396

WANTED—A GENERAL CLERK in a solicitors office. Apply Box No. 8662, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5366

WANTED.—A HINDOO SALESMAN for Mill Machinery Parts. Apply Box No. 8671, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5373

WANTED—A smart Senior COMPOUNDER with copies of testimonials, salary according to qualification. Goan preferred. Apply to KNIGHT & DAY, East Street, POONA.
A R5388

WANTED for the AR. AR. SM. SPINNING MILL, Vepery, Madras, an ELECTRICIAN with three phase alternating H. T. and L. T. experience; should also have fair mechanical knowledge. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to the MANAGER.
A 14741

WANTED—A young Hindu NURSE or AYAH to look after my child Pay with food, and lodging, according to qualifications. Apply (between 12 a.m. to 4 p.m.) personally to NARAIN DAS, B.A., Patel Building, Lower Parel, Bombay.
A R5387

WANTED—AGENTS on good commission to secure orders for hand-made silks, tussore suitings, khadi white or bleached, etc. Ask for terms. NATIONAL TRADING COMPANY, LUDHIANA (Punjab).
A R5391

WANTED—One Gujrati Hindu TYPIST, having knowledge of Correspondence, starting salary Rs. 40 to Rs. 50. Apply VARDHMAN & SONS, Pydhonie Tram Junction.
A R5383

WANTED—A GOVERNESS in a respectable Mahomedan family. Good salary to a really capable person. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 8679, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5397

WANTED—An expert and experienced MANAGER, having full knowledge of a canvasser. Apply sharp THE RELIANCE PRINTING PRESS, 2nd Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
A R5346

WANTED—Unemployed and others getting meagre pay to see Manager, STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259/261, Hornby Road, opposite Messrs. COX & Co., to better their future prospects by learning in leisure hours, Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System. Hundreds have been successfully coached up and are filling good posts as Stenographers and Typists. Why not you. Success Guaranteed. Join to-day.
A

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for Service in Mesopotamia—Boilership Foreman, Smithshop Chargeman, Assistant C. and W. Examiners, A. P. W. Inspectors, Crane Jamadar, Electrical Instrument Repairers, Lead Burners, Letter Painters, Machineman—Woodworking Machinery, M. and W. Fitters, Spring Smiths and Tube Braziers. Apply personally to I. A. ASHTON, E. D. Sassoon Building, Bakehouse Lane, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
A R5392

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MAN thoroughly experienced in Tailoring Business seeks EMPLOYMENT of a Gent's cutter or manager any part of India. Excellent Testimonials to Box No. 8669, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5367

AN experienced Hindu HONOURS GRADUATE, strong in French and English requires some TUTIONS. Please to apply Box No. 8673, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5376

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—For Hindus only. A well-ventilated AIRY BUNGALOW at Walkeshwar Road, near Government House. Apply or see personally Messrs. CHENIRAM KESHAJ, 393, Kalbadevi Road.
C R5619

CHAGLA MANZIL—TO BE LET—A spacious Bungalow ground and upper floors at Reynolds Road, Byculla. Club Back Road. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi.
C R5370

TO LET.—Garages, to lock up, for Motor Cars. Apply to the SECRETARY, Church Missionary Society, Proctor Road, Girgaum.
C R5393

TO BE LET for high class Hindoos, just opposite Marine Lines Station. Sea view. Apply Third Floor between 12 to 3 p.m.
D R5618

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

CHAGLA MANSION—TO BE LET—Fourth floor, two Blocks, airy rooms, rent Rs. 150 each, at Sussex Road, Byculla. Apply ALLIBHOY CHAGLA AND CO., Kharek bazar, Mandvi.
C R5399

TO LET—From first December, COMMODIOUS FLAT at Santa Cruz. Two halls, six bed-rooms, two kitchens, two bath-rooms. Apply before 9 a.m. H. B. DIVANJI, opposite Kumar Villa, Santa Cruz.
C R5400

TO LET.—Decent FLATS. In each flat, four bed rooms with gallaries and bath rooms attached, drawing room, dining room, kitchen and servant room all fitted with Electric light, very near Dadar, (G. I. P.) Station. Apply MAYASHANKER RATTONJI & Co., Bombay Improvement Trust Plot No. 17, Vincent Cross Road near Dadar (G. I. P.) Railway Station.
C R5386

TO LET from 1st December, 1922, extensive SHOWROOM with 6th floor space, with basement and balcony, at Hughes Road Cumbala Hill near Rolls-Royce Ltd., best suited for big motor showroom, there is permission to run a workshop also in the premises, separate entrance to workshop, personal inspection invited. For further particulars please apply to T. Pratt (Bombay) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C14771

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

MUSLIM GENTLEMAN requires 2 large rooms, bathroom and Kitchen in clean locality. Rent limit Rs. 60. Apply Box No. 8678, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R5395

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 3090, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 364, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

FRESH FLOWER & VEGETABLE SEEDS —Buy your seeds from an old, established and reliable house,—PESTONJEE P. POCHA & SONS, Seed Merchants, Poona. Price list free on application.
Ga R5254

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

A DARRACQ MOTOR CAR is to be sold for Taxi by instalment system. Apply immediately to Box No. 8681, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R5404

DOMLER MOTOR LANDAULETTE. Apply A. MIRZA. Garda House, Onendon Road, Gamdevi.
JA R5343

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE.—One S. H. CENTRIFUGAL PUMP 2½" X 2" by Tangys. One S. H. 8½ B. H. P. Oil Engine by Naylor (Crossley type). Two new Saw Benches English make 36" and 42" available for immediate delivery. No Brokers. Apply KADAM & Co., 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
K

FOR SALE—One LATHE, 8 feet long screw cutting complete. JETHALAL & Co., Ramathipura 5th Lane, near Jury House, Bombay, No. 8.
R5372

CHEAP and little used PULLEYS and SHAFTINGS with several other Rice, Mill machineries for sale. Apply for particulars to Mr. ABDUL REZAK H. SHERFUDDIN FAKIH, Bhiwandi (Dist. Thana.).
K R5275

FOR SALE—One second-hand GREENS' ECONOMISER of 96 Tubes, complete with scrapers, Gearing, etc., in working order. Apply Box No. 8636, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K 14678

MACHINERY FOR SALE—Brand New 34 B.H.P. Blackstone Crude Oil Engine and 35 B.H.P. Blackstone Refined Oil Engine with self-starter, Second-hand 26 B.H.P. Fielding and Platts, 10 and 11 B.H.P. National, 9 B.H.P. Crossley Oil Engines. All first class condition, 10 feet and 18 feet gap bed screw-cutting Lathes, 10 inch stroke Slotting Machine. Inspection invited. Prices low. B. D. BERY & CO., 58, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay. Telegrams: BLUEMOON, Bombay.
K

POWER LOOMS AND COLOUR.—Power looms of 36" Reed space Brand, New English make, colours of genuine make to be sold at a very low price to clear the lots enquire immediately at THE BOMBAY WEAVING AND DYEING WORKS, 132, Parsi Bazar Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
K. 4696.

FOR SALE—One Brand New AVERY'S SELF-CONTAINED ROAD WEIGHBRIDGE, complete (no loose weights) Pillar and Steel Yard Pattern "C" for a big Motor Vehicle, suitable to weigh 20 tons of load platform 20 ft. 0 in. by 8 ft. 0 in. and one Brand New BABCOCK and WILCOX MILD STEEL SELF-SUPPORTING CHIMNEY of 7 ft. 0 in. dia by 150 ft. 0 in. high complete with all fittings, foundation bolts and C. I. washers. For prices apply to the undersigned. (Sd.) G. E. SUTCLIFFE, Manager, The Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited. Shahpur Mills, Ahmedabad.
K 14669

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1868. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—Young ARAB HORSE, grey preferable, must be of quiet habits and used to saddle and harness both. Apply Box No. 8680, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R5378

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TWENTY SHARES of THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD., ("Bombay Chronicle") of the face-value of Rs. 50 each, offered at Rs. 30 each. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.—Good young ARABIAN HORSE and Four wheeled motor shaped carriage. Apply to R. M. DATE, 60, 1st Carpenter Street, Girgaum, Bombay.
N R5370

AMERICAN ORGAN—Mason and Hamling, medium size, 12 stops, in perfect condition. Price Rs. 500. Apply Box No. 8672, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R5394

FINANCIAL.

RS. 5,000.—Required by businessman on sound Security. Repayable in 4 months by equal instalments. Apply Box No. 8675, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R5382

WILL any gentleman advance Rs. 3,000 on personal security for two years for investing in a well going concern? Good substantial surety will be given if desired. Good interest or a share in the profit. Apply Box No. 8670, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R5371

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

AGENCY WANTED.—Wanted.—A booksellers wants the agency of books on Indian affairs written in English. For details write to Box No. 8674, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R5380

TO PAPER MERCHANTS—Tenders are invited for the supply of five thousand reams of paper, 20in. by 26in. in size, to be delivered in four monthly instalments from January, 1923. Apply with samples to MANAGER, "Tribune", LAHORE.
T R5389

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Remington Portable with Case, New, ...	275
Blick 7, Rs. 75, Remington 7, 80, ...	90
Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer, ...	110
National Portable, Rs. 115, Fox Portable,	125
Oliver 3, Rs. 110, 5, B. S., 140, Brief, ...	140
Noiseless, Rs. 125, Multiplex Hammond, ...	150
Mercedes, Century Possible, new, Rs. 175,	200
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 200, Brief, 185,	200
Yost 20, Brief, Rs. 200 Dec. Tabulators	225
L. C. Smith and Bros. 3, Brief, Silent,	225
Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 190, Policy Size, ...	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 175, 200, 220,...	275
Remington 11, Brief, Rs. 200, 10, Brief,	260
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new, ...	...
Gujerati Remington 9, Brief, little used,	200

Nicolls and Company, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS: Fox Portable Typewriters, improved models, complete with carrying case, all up-to-date devices, self-folding, visible, compact, durable, weight 7 lbs, List price Rs. 220. Now offered at a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard Model (Office Fox) Typewriters, lowest prices. Investigate. Corona Folding Typewriters, latest model, Rs. 207 complete with case. Rebuilt and second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 upwards. Best Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO. Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T W

PROFESSION

INFALLIBLE REMEDIES FOR

Sprue, Consumption, Gall-stone, Tumours, Sinus, Dropsy, Bone Disease, Brain Diseases, Appendicitis, Rheumatoid, Arthritis, etc.

Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application. No operation. No injection.

Our medicines are Non-poisonous.

DOCTOR SAM, WILLIAMS.

Graduated Biochemist,
N. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.

N. B.—Only Europeans and Educated Indians are admitted.
14401

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that as Mr. Kishansingh is out of Bombay on account of some emergent work they should not see him till the 20th instant when a new notice will be given.

14786 KISHANSINGH.

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

GUARANTEED.

British standard tests and specifications.

Used by

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

and

Leading Firms in

REINFORCED Concrete Work.

For particulars apply to:—

PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,

No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE NOTICE.

THE undersigned will hold an Auction Sale of the below noted quantities of Timber at the Honawar Depot (on the Sea Shore) on 16th November, 1922.

Teak logs 80,000 Cft.
Sissum logs 225 Cft.
Jungle wood 13,000 Cft.

2. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

(Sd.) M. S. TUGGERSE,
Divisional Forest Officer,
N. D, Kanara.

Honawar, 19-10-1922. 14669

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE OSMANSHAHI MILLS, LTD.

Incorporated in Hyderabad, (Deccan)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the subscription list for shares of the above Company will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 14th of November, 1922.

By Order
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
137, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 6th November, 1922.
C14775

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE on 14th November, 1922, through Thana Court of a valuable property, consisting of about ten thousand square yards, covered with three substantial buildings, a big well, mango trees, etc., about 7 minutes' walk from the Thana station on Nawapada Side. For particulars, see the NAZIR, District Court, Thana.
C14784

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have dispensed with the services of our Canvassing Agent, O. B. KEDAT, and that we will not be responsible for his actions.

P. P. KUMARAN,
Pro. West Coast Wvg. Estt.,
Chowa, Cannanore (Malabar).
R5405

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, 13th instant, at the Old Share Bazar Hall, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) when the following subjects will be considered.

1. To make a requisition to the Company to reduce its Capital and lessen the liability of the shareholders.
2. To consider about repaying to shareholders a substantial amount from the large Capital lying with the Company.
3. To consider what other steps should be taken to strengthen the position of the Company.

Those shareholders who agree with the above proposals are cordially invited to attend the meeting.
C14785

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of non-Resident Medical Assistant at the Acworth Leper Asylum. Salary Rs. 250 per month.

The duties of the post will consist principally in the administration of derivatives of chaulmoogra oil and in recording the results obtained. The candidate appointed will be required to undertake to serve for 2 years and applicants should forward their application, stating age, medical qualification, present employment and past experience, with not more than 3 copies of testimonials to the Undersigned before December 1st, 1922.

J. E. SANDILANDS, M.D., D.P.H.,
Agg: Hon: Secretary.

Municipal Offices;
Bombay, 6-11-1922.
C14772

NOTICE.

AHMEDABAD RED-CROSS FETE.

THE AHMEDABAD RED-CROSS COMMITTEE have decided to hold a GRAND FETE in aid of the RED-CROSS FUND from 3rd to 9th December, 1922, at Sheth Bhagubhai's Vanda, near Khas Bazar.

Those Merchants and Businessmen who wish to have Stalls in the Fete for the Exhibition and sale of their goods are requested to communicate early with the undersigned for terms and conditions. It is intended to reserve a section of the Stalls for Indian-made articles.

Applications are also invited from owners of attractive side-shows.

V. RAMANBHAI,
H. P. CHAHEWALA,
Joint Honorary Secretaries,
Red-Cross Committee (Ahmedabad).
Ahmedabad, 5th November, 1922.
C14788

GOVERNMENT OF PORTUGUESE INDIA.

S. S. "PANGIN"—"DAMAO"—"INDIA"—"GOA"—"DIU". LATE NUMADIA—BRISBANE—VORWAERTS—LICHTENFELS—MARIENFELS.

CONSIGNEES of the above steamers, seized by the Government of Portugal at Marmagoa in 1916, are advised that a new extension until 31st January, 1923, to present claims for the net sale proceeds of the cargoes, is granted by the Government of Portugal, according the Decree of 31st October, 1922.

All the claims should be handed to the undersigned and the correspondence addressed c/o SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT, PORTUGUESE INDIA, NOVA GOA.

The documents required to be submitted to decision of the Attorney of Portuguese Republic at Goa, are:—

(a) Bill of lading duly endorsed to the consignee or his legal representative in Bombay or Goa;
(b) Certificate of nationality of the consignee;
(c) Invoice proving the full payment of the goods;
(d) Power of Attorney to the representative in Goa or in Bombay.

The Certificate of Nationality of the consignee, the invoices and the Power of Attorney, must be translated in Portuguese language, and all documents must be vised by the Consul for Portugal in Bombay and stamped according the Portuguese Laws.

After 31st January, 1923, no claim will be accepted.

The undersigned will give further particulars on the matter when requested.

Bombay, 4th November, 1922.

(Sd.) H. A. G. CARDOSO,
President of the Commission Controlling Affairs, ex-German and Austrian Steamers.
C14779

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW RESIDENCE FOR THE MAHARAJ KUMAR SAHEB OF KUTCH—NEAR KUTCH MANDVI.

TENDERS are invited for the above before the 30th of November, 1922. The estimated cost of the building is about Rupees 3,00,000 (three lakhs of rupees).

Apply for the particulars and model drawings to the Private Secretary to the Maharaja Saheb of Kutch personally.

Preference will be given to experienced Kutchi contractors.
C14738

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for filling in and levelling land at Kurla with about 50,000 Bras of earth to be supplied by the tenderers. Tender forms and further particulars can be had of the Manager, Swadeshi Mills, Kurla. The tenders will be accepted upto 4 p.m. (S. T.) on MONDAY, the 20th. November, 1922. Tender to be accompanied with deposit of Rs. 2,000 (two thousand) which will be forfeited if tender be withdrawn or contract not signed by the successful tender within four days from the notice of acceptance of tender. The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

TATA SONS LIMITED.,
Agents, The Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd.
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.
14768

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that DWARKADAS LAKHMIDAS, PRANJIWANDAS LUKHMIDAS and PURSHOTAMDAS LUKHMIDAS have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right title interest claim or demand into or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and Void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or ground with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon and situate lying and being at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 165 5/9 (one hundred and sixty five square yards and five-ninths of another square yards) or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Simpi Antoba Bapji, on or towards the South by the property of Mangumal Jethmal, on or towards the East by the property of the late Vandrawandas Purshotamdas and on or towards the West by the said Nagdevi Road and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 358 Street Nos. 265-69 and New Survey No. 2123.

Dated this 7th day of November, 1922.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C14787

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of BHAGWANDAS HANSRAJ MEHTA, Late of Bombay Kapol Bania Hindu inhabitant, a Clerk, in the employ of Kanji Dharamsey ..... Deceased.

Bai TARAGAWRI, widow of Bhagwandas Hansraj Mehta of Bombay Kapol Bania Hindu inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort of Bombay, a student in the Vanita Vishram ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fifth day of October in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty two and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 5th day of October, 1922.

(Sd.) BAI TARAGOURI,
Petitioner-in-person
5807

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai RATANBAI DINSHAW NASIKWALLA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant as Mortgagee in exercise of the power vested in her by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 13th June 1921 and made between Narmadashanker Hurjiwan Joshi of the one part and the said Ratanbai Dinshaw Nasikwalla of the other part has contracted to sell the undermentioned property subject to an Indenture of Lease dated 22nd July, 1921, and made between Narmadashanker Hurjiwan Joshi of the one part and Ahmedali M. A. MURZBAN HORMUSJI DASTOOR. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground formerly of Pension and Tax Tenure but since redeemed from payment of Pension and Tax situate lying and being on the South side of Walkeshwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement two thousand six-hundred and sixty-four square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323, New No. A 1/2127, Old Survey No. 18, New Survey No. 2B/7292 and Cadastral Survey No. 309 and bounded on the East parity by the property of Navi Vhu and partly by a private gully on the West by the property of Lalchand Jasodanand on the North by the Hilly ground of Jaffer Sulleman on the South by the said Walkeshwar Road and the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2483 and Street Nos. 4 and 5 and are now in the occupation of the present Lessee the said Ahmedali M. A. Tapia.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1922.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C14783

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1062 OF 1922.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 9th day of March, 1922.

Summons to answer Plaint under section 27, O V rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure,

Messrs. SHANTARAM & CO., a firm till lately carrying on business as Malt and Gin Stores Suppliers and General Merchants at Parsi Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

v.

DAYARAM MAYADAS SURI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, now residing at Gujarkhan in the Punjab. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs pray that the defendant, may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 5,000 with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from 4th March 1921 till judgment costs of this suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 28th day of November, 1922, at a quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the Suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 1st day of April, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 1st day of April, 1922.

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C14782

BIG EARNING.

BY HOME EDUCATION.

FOR Better Prospects qualify yourself as a CERTIFICATED ACCOUNTANT through home study of our up-to-date Postal Courses. Individual attention. Lowest Fees. Success guaranteed. Apply for Prospectus.

THE INDIAN SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY
Post Box 2020, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVIAL.

Nov. 7.

S S Egremont, Nielsen, New York.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Ferrara, McAlone, Mahomerah.

S S British Sailor, Bowie, Mahomerah.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Nirvana for Antwerp.
Steamer Pundit for Java.
Steamer Aras for Mahomerah.
Steamer Chanda for Rangoon.

S S Egremont:—The Volkart Bros.' steamer Egremont, 5252 tons, Captain J. M. Nielson, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Ferrara:—The S M Co's steamer Ferrara, 717 tons, Captain A C McAlone, will sail to-day from harbour for Mahomerah, with a general cargo.

S S British Sailor:—The S W Co's steamer British Sailor, 3444 tons, Captain R Bowie, will sail to-day from harbour for Mahomerah, with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday November, 7, 1922.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.	Steamers	Tons.	Destinations.	Date Agent.
1	Will Casino	3154	N, F, N. F. S. F. & Co.	
2	Morea	5982	London	18-11 M M & Co
3	Clan Mackenzie	4142	C Ports,	7-11 J F & Co
5	Colaba	3829	NF	M M & Co
6	Marienfels	4679	Karachi	10-11 G & Co
7	City of London	5714	Karachi	7-11 K N & Co
8	Sicilia	4130	N F	M M & Co
9	Alesia	3228	Graham & Co	
10	Taroba		Africa	15-11 M M & Co
11	Pundit		NF NF	F M & Co
13	Ferrara	718	Abadan	7-11 S W & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

16	Kalamo	3209	Msoa	[illegible]-11 K. N. L. W.
5	Cooyana	2496	Genoa	10-11 M M & Co
6	Koweit	2303	R S Ports	8-11 T M & Co
7	Windelia	2698	L'pool	NF Graham & Co
9	Sealda	3394	Japan	NF M M & Co
12	Bahrein	1403	Aden	7-11 T M & Co

PRINCESS DOCK.

B	Kohinur	3940	Colombo	9-11 T M & Co
C & R	City of Genoa	3965	NF K N & Co	
F	Awa Maru	3699	Kobe	10-11 N Y Kaisha
H	Kilindini	12[illegible]	NF R[illegible]	Callin & Co
M	Oruro	1249	NF	D M Khandwani
N	Santhia	3353	Karachi	NF M M & Co

EXPORTS.

Nov. 7.

S S Morea for London:—500 cwts dry myrabolams, Kalyandas Bros; 262 cwts French kismis, Gopaldas and Co; 362 cwts French kismis, M Jaffarally; 60 cwts cardamom seed, S H Joshi and Co; 4 bundles lamb skins, Cox's Shipping Agency; 4000 cwts lentiles bold, 5000 cwts peas white, 5600 cwts linseed bold, 1000 cwts jowari, Louis, Dreyfus and Co.

S S Morea for New York via London:—170 cwts dry chillies, S H Joshi and Co.

S S City of London for Liverpool:—5 bales dry cotton fly, P H Vasa; 22 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon and Co; 330 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 145 bales Indian cotton raw, Patel Bros.

S S City of London for Marseilles:—1500 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Vindelia for Liverpool:—1000 cwts myrabolams, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 23 bales Indian wool raw, The Bombay Co Ltd; 143 bales clean cotton fly, V A Save; 135 bales Indian wool raw, David Sassoon and Co Ltd; 100 bales wool raw, B Ebrahim and Co; 5 bales dry grey cotton twist, The David Mill Co Ltd; 1625 cwts oil cakes, R J Daver.

S S Vindelia for Philadelphia:—73 casks wet salted goat skin, E N Stein.

S S Nirvana for Antwerp:—4000 cwts Y J rapeseed, Strauss and Co Ltd; 800 cwts Fr. kismis, Vardhman Bros Ltd; 1750 tons manganese ore, King King and Co; 34 bales dry cotton fly, The Indo-Japan Cotton Mfg Co.

S S Nirvana for Ghent:—110 bales Indian cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Ullstad for Dunkirk:—330 bales cotton bugal, E Spinner and Co.

S S Marienfel for Hamburg:—14 cases Indian bristles, Suzer Bruderd Co.

S S Marienfel for Rotterdam:—1000 cwts blus poppyseed, A Durst.

S S Marienfel for Antwerp:—1820 cwts Indian mowra seed, 448 bales Indian cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Marienfels for Breman:—550 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Cooyana for Genoa:—550 bales Indian cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Awa Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 1400 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sealda for Kobe:—200 bales Indian cotton, Govind Vishnu Sanke; 400 bales Indian cotton, N Futehally and Co; 500 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sealda for Osaka:—500 bales Indian raw cotton, H Rambhagat and Co.

S S Sicilia for Shanghai:—1500 bales Indian cotton raw, Nissim Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 7.

S S Awa Maru from Yokohama, Agents Nippon Yusan Kaisha:—64 cases silk goods, 35 cases spun silk yarn, 54 cases pepper nut crystal, 50 cases biscuits, 20 cases cotton shoe lace, 46 cases silk goods.

From Tokyo:—55 cases silk yarn, 13 cases toys, 48 cases rubber toys, 75 cases confectionery.

From Nagoya:—294 cases porcelain, 146 cases safety matches, 50 cases grey shirting.

From Osaka:—2108 bales cotton yarn, 247 bales grey cotton yarn, 510 bales cotton shirting, 440 bales cotton sheeting, 123 bales grey cotton shirting, 306 bales grey cotton sheeting, 55 cases spun silk, 139 cases brass circles, 117 cases sulphur match, 60 cases red lead, 57 cases white mercerized yarn, 26 cases shell buttons, 187 cases safety matches.

From Kobe:—181 cases porcelain, 325 cases safety matches, 38 cases celluloid ware, 27 cases whistles, 64 cases hosiery suits, 124 cases sulphur matches, 158 bales large cotton yarn.

From Moji:—10 cases porcelain, 25 bales grey shirting, 90 bales cotton, 25 bales large cotton yarn.

From Hongkong:—10 cases cassia oil, 73 cases cotton sackings, 9 cases silk piecegoods, 200 roll rear minware, 32 cases linseed, 50 bags sugarcandy.

From Canton:—1000 cases 700 bags cassia, 70 bales china root.

From Tsochan:—30 cases tea, 60 cases fruits.

From Singapore:—1400 bundles rattans, 70 bags nutmegs, 48 cases gum benjamin, 1645 bags betulnuts, 250 bags sago flour.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 6th Nov. 1922.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.810 inches.
Temperature of Air	81.3 "
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.5 "
Dew Point	73.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.767 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	9.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.8 "
Minimum temperature of Air	77.2 "
General direction of wind from mid-night to midnight	SE,E.ENE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours from mid-night to-midnight	173 miles.

FINANCE AND ECONOMICS.

NEW FINANCE MINISTER.

TASK BEFORE HIM.

The new Finance Minister, when he takes charge of his office, will find no easy task to clear the mess that his predecessor has prepared for him. The problem of Indian finance is not merely the removal of the repeated deficits that Sir Malcom may boast to be his undying achievement. His successors, if he means to put Indian finances on a sound footing will have to probe much deeper. We are frankly sceptic about any real, substantial lasting reform in our financial arrangement being affected by a man, who is wanting in a knowledge of Indian conditions, and is presumably not impregnated with sympathy for Indian aspirations. But, lest we be accused of a lack of sportsmanship, we have no objection to indicate to Sir Basil, and, for the matter of that, to any one who would take advantage and suggest reforms so sadly overdue, the main directions in which he would have to reform the structure.

The peculiar vice of the Hailey budgetting was undue, unjustifiable optimism in revenue estimates, and a corresponding pessimism in expenditure, which we condsider to be largely responsible for the repeated deficits in the Budgets, now aggregating in three years, the total revenues of a whole year in pre-war times. But our criticism is not merely against the laxity in estimating, though that in itself is a serious defect in public financing, and is apt to enender the particular evil we are about to notice. The real, root evil lies in the disappearance of control over the spending authorities, which alone is responsible for such heavy rises in expenditure at the end of the year as compared to the budget estimate for the same period at the begining. There is, indeed, a curiosity called the Public Accounts Committee and the Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly; but these bodies may as well not be in existence for all the sound work they have done. It would be crying over spilt milk to bemoan the fact that the present legislators of India are, even crediting them with all the goodwill and honesty in the world, not imbued with that spirit of gratuitous hard-work in the public interest, not gifted with that insight in matters financial, which alone could enable them successfully to scrutinise the individual items of revenue and expenditure, so as best to exercise the public control over the national's purse. They are too intent upon watching for the loaves and fishes to discharge emolently their duties as critics of the government. That misfortune, however, does not obviate the criticism against the Finance Department that the canons of sound financing must have been extraordinarily relaxed, when even such an elementary principle as:—that all receipts and outgoings of a year should be credited and debited exclusively in that year, and that all unspent balances should automatically lapse, has been ignored in the Railway grant of 150 crores to be spent in "five years without benefit of lapse." This is fundamentally bad finance, and it is to be hoped Sir Basil, with his traditions of honest accounting and Treasury control in Britain, would see to it that such wholesome principles of public accounting are duly observed. We are not concerned here with the constitutional aspect of this most extraordinary demarche of a vote for five years by a body which is itself limited to a life of three years," and that too without the benefit of lapse of unexpended balances. Let others take noitce of this indefensible, unconstitutional measure, which, as we read it, would be declared "ultra vires" by any proper tribunal, should its validity be questioned. We are here concerned with it only in so far as it illustrates our main contention, that by devices like these the Finance Department has conspired to fritter away the resources of India, in stead of acting as it is intended to act as the watch-dog retained by the Indian tax-payer. It is true the Finance Department can claim a semblance of justification by collusion with the perfunctory legislature which now claims to represent Indian opinion. But that does not lessen the guilt of the Finance Department in any way.

The truth is that the first attention of the new Finance Minister, if he is really brought out as a confession of the inability of the Indian civilian to bring order out of the chaos created by Sir Malcom Hailey, and if in consequence we are right in assuming that he means to earn his pay by introducing substantial reforms, is to consider the public expenditure, and rigidly, ruthlessly, and relentlessly cut down all that cannot possibly be justined as absolutely necessary for carrying on Government. The Government must either convince the Indian public opinion that so much economy, demanded cryingly by every consideration of Indian interest, is not possible, or they must make room for those who undertake to accomplish the change. There was a period of economy and retrenchment in the time of Lord William Bentinck, just about a hundred years ago, when they succeeded in reducing the expenditure by 50% of the level with which Lord William commenced his Governor-Generalship. There was a time of similar retrenchment after the Mutiny and the results, given the will to economise, were once again creditable. This is the third trial. But so far there is no indication that the present day authorities have yet appreciated the wisdom of not killing outright the goose that lays the golden egg. Lord Inchcape comes out to this country with a great reputation, justly earned. Let him beware that he does not leave it behind him, as another of his countryman and contemporary, Lord Reading, is likely to do. The president of the Retrenchment Committee has talked long and well about true economy, such as the reduction of passage rates as stimulating business and thereby increasing the revenue. Will he have the courage to apply his shrewd Scotch sense of economy even in the matter of Indian public expenditure? Will he dare to tell the authorities of the Indian Railway and Postal Departments that they are working great services of public utility on totally unsound lines? There is a cartoon in the latest issue of "Punch" wherein the postman Kellaway is represented as addressing the Railwayman Banbury, recommending to the latter the reduction of rates as the only sound means of adding to the revenue. The moral of that cartoon is as truly applicable in India to-day as it might be in Britain, where the Press of all shades of public opinion has been agitating for reduction of railway freight and fares to the pre-war level as the only means of rehabilitating the railroad finance Let Sir Basil unset the fetish that the official ways are the best, however clumsy they may be proved to be by the logic of events, and he would have rendered an immense service to India. It may, of course, result in his incidentally destroying the legend that Britishers alone are competent financiers; but would that thought deter him from doing such a simple act of elementary justice? They say the proof of the pudding lies in the eating We claim that the proof of the muddle made by the Indian finance authorities is writ too large upon the records of the country to be mistaken by Lord Inchcape or Sir Basil Blackett. If the Inchcape Committee finds the investigation and exposure of this muddle beyond the terms of its reference, it would be the duty of the Finance Minister to unravel and destroy the fundamental causes of the three years' muddle.

One of the most serious of these causes, which no Finance Minister worth his salt can any longer ignore, is the Exchange question. Lord Reading amongst his many blunders in India, must be held responsible for supplying the cue, with all the force of his high authority in the realms of of finance, of international complications as occasioning, at least in part, the disorganisation of the Indian currency system. That disorganisation was entirely, exclusively, inexcusably the result of the peculiar system set up in British interests, deliberately against Indian opinion. International difficulties cannot possibly be pleaded to maintain the "status quo" in the Indian currency muddle. Let Sir Basil make it his peculiar care to take up this question. It may be outside his scope to do away entirely with the "Home" Charges. But it is quite within his province to do away with the exchange muddle and his reputation would gain or lose in proportion as he meets this grave problem of internal economy having such serious ramifications on trade and industry.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

All sorts of rumours were rife with regard to the probable successor to Sir Malcolm Hailey, who himself was rumured to be a probable successor to Sir William Vincent as Home Member. So far as Sir Malcolm Hailey is concerned, dame rumour has been found entirely in the right for the Home Membership is to be given to him on the departure of Sir William Vincent for London for taking up his new appointment. Sir Malcolm Hailey has proved a failure in the Finance Department and his administration of the Portfolio of Finance resulted in almost an unprecedented financial embroglio for this country. Nobody will, therefore, regret his leaving the Finance Department for other neids, though it is to be feared looking to his past records in Delhi, if even the new portfolio assigned to him will prove an entirely happy medium for his abilities. The Government of India have gone outside for their Finance Minister and Sir Thomas Philipt Blackett, Controller of the Treasury of the Imperial Government, has been given the appointment. People with the highest reputation in the United Kingdom have made sorry failures of themselves in this country and one cannot say that Sir Thomas Blackett will justify his selection as Finance Minister. Two or three Indian names were spoken of in connection with the financial portfolio but either they did not accept the appointment and the responsioility or the Government of India did not think that the time had come for appointing an Indian as Finance Minister. They must have obviously proceeded on their preconceived prejudices in which they are supported by a good many of our own people that there is no indigenous talent available for such a high appointment. A cynic might say an Indian even if appointed would not have proved a worse failure than Sir Malcolm Hailey. The Government of India have killed two birds with one stone. They have not appointed an Indian Finance Minister and are bringing out a British official from the United Kingdom. On account of the rule enjoining a particular percentage of members of the Executive Council having at least twelve years service under the Government of India appointment of an Indian as Law Member in place of Dr. Sapru will automatically be eliminated. At least an Indian publicist will not be appointed. It now remains only to be hoped that this procedure will not be followed with regard to the appointment of permanent successor to Sir William Meyer.

P. & O. MAIL CONTRACT.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber have sent two telegrams to the Government of India urging that no commitments should be made with the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company in respect of renewal of Mail contract without the approval of the Indian Legislature. The Committee have done well to draw the attention of the Government to the speech of Mr. Narottam Morarjee Goculdas as Chairman of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, which was a complete exposure of the policy of difference and distinction, injustice and unfairness, followed by the Government of India with regard to shipping companies. The Chamber has plainly told, rather warned, the Government that disregard by them of Indian wishes on shipping questions generally, and the P. & O. Mail contract specially, will "greatly agitate the minds of Indian commercial community." One may respectfully doubt, as respectfully perhaps as the respectful warning given by the Indian Merchants" Chamber, if the agitation of the minds of the Indian commercial community is going greatly to concern the Government of India in the ir residence on the cool plains of Delhi. The bureaucracy has at least one high redeeming virtue which must specially appeal to the Indian mind and it is the philosophic aloofness and retirement from the ordinary and everyday affairs of the world. The bureaucracy is not perturbed from its philosophic detachment by any perturbation in the minds of the commercial community or any community in thuis country so long as the community does not happen to be Anglo-Indian. If there had been the least susceptibility to this perturbation occasion would not have been afforded to Mr. Narottam Morarjee Goculdas for the strong and scathing manner in which he has exposed the policy which has been followed with regard to a premier Indian shipping company. I fear that the mail contract has been renewed for a short time already and that before its next renewal the contract will not be submitted to the Indian Legislature. It is this which our people must fight for, that the Legislature or its Standing Committee must have the right to examine such an important contract before it is finally settled with the company concerned. Even if it is a prerogative of the Executive to enter into such contracts it is open to any member of either the upper or the lower House to bring forward a resolution asking the Government to place the proposed contract on the table. Unless this is done the country, it may be feared, will be drawn into a contract for a long period on terms which will not be fair to this country and all this, too, while Indian shipping concerns have to work their hardest even to continue what life they have.

MERE LIP SYMPATHY.

The speech of Mr. Narottam Morarjee at the annual meeting of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, would form an excellent paragraph in the speech of the President of the Indian National Congress, so uncompromising, bold and independent is the tone manifested throughout this utterance. It is rarely, indeed, that we come across such a refreshing frankness on the part of our public leaders, frankness too with regard to the apathy, if not worse, of the Government with regard to industrial concerns. Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer moved a resolution in the Legislative Assembly for the appointment of a Committee to consider the question of building up and the development of an Indian Merchant Marine. It is now more than eight months since that resolution was accepted and as yet there have been no signs forthcoming of the appointment of such a Committee. Well may Mr. Narottam say that the sympathy of the Government is confined to lips only. While such a powerful Government as the Government of the United States, is going by legislative measures to give patronage and protection to its shipping even at the cost, if necessary, of its traditional friendship with England, the Government of India is sitting blessedly quite inactive and motionless where the question of Indian shipping is concerned. Even the Colonies are doing their best to foster and encourage their own shipping. Efforts of Australia in this connection are well-known. Shipping forms the pivotal key, as it were, not only of the export and import trades but also of the strength and permanence of our industries and the building up of national self-Government. Efforts should, therefore, be unremittingly made towards building up a national shipping.

HIGH TARIFF.

Anglo-Indian papers have been crying themselves hoar already against the recommendations of the Fiscal Commission and the Minute of Dissent of the five members of the Commission. It does not suit our Anglo-Indian masters that there should be any departure made from the milk and water tariff policy which is now in vogue in this country. The recommendations of the Fiscal Commission have not erred on the side of extravagance and yet even with regard to these strong protests are being made. To such critics the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Bill should prove an object lesson. As compared with the average Ad Valorem rates of the Underwood Law in 1919 the Senate Duties show extraordinary increases as is indicated by some of the chief articles as follows:—

	Average Ad Valorem rate Underwood Law on Imports in 1919.	Senate Bill 1922. Proposed.	Increase per Cent. over Underwood Law.
Cotton manufactures	per cent 34.2	per cent 54.0	58.0
Silk manufactures	42.6	59.0	38.5
Wool manufactures	31.6	75.0	137.3
Clothing	51.9	74.0	42.6
Earthen, stone and China ware	47.0	61.0	29.8
Glassware	35.2	44.0	25.0
Sugar, refined	17.4	68.5	293.7
Buttons	35.9	96.0	167.4
Cutlery	39.3	184.0	368.2
Hardware	20/0	40.0	100.0
Sewing machines	Free	30.0	..
Clocks and watches	27.8	41.0	47.5

In the case of some commodities and articles, notably dye products, the rates have been raised to such an extent that it is feared they would virtually place an embargo on importations.

COLLAPSE OF THE MARK.

The remarkable collapse of the German Mark finds still some British economists with their faith unshaken in the financial powers and potencies of Germany. They do not believe that this collapse is in any way an index to the German financial situation. Thus the Economist observes that just as the German Republic was not and could not be endangered by the death of a Minister, so the economic substance of the nation was not and could not be impaired by the speculative selling of Marks at a fraction of their worth. It has been commonly believed that with every decline in the Mark the importing of food for the worker and raw materials for his looms and blast furnaces must cease. The "Economist" believes that both these are wrong in theory and is proved by fact. In theory buying power is the result of production and buying power cannot cease first; in fact there is no sign whatever of a decline in buying power. The following table which begins on the eve of the Mark fall of 1921, show, imports have greatly increased, and in July this year, with the mark depreciated to 525 to the dollar, it was possible to import more than three times as much goods as 14 months earlier with a mark eight times more valuable:—

		Approx. Exchange.	£ Imports in Metric. T.
1921	May	65	1,534,000
	November	260	2,534,000
	December	190	2,085,000
1922	January	190	2,310,000
	February	220	1,475,000
	March	285	2,644,000
	April	290	2,888,000
	May	290	3,809,000
	June	320	4,030,000
	July	525	4,800,000

A final proof of the conclusion prevailing on this point is that the same catastrophe prophets who declare daily that production must cease because the more the Mark falls the harder it is to import necessaries also declare daily that ruin is impending because of the threatening surplus of imports over exports. The two arguments actually follow one another in a recent Ministerial speech.

SPECULATION.

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, who had dilated on the question of speculation in the Bombay commercial world at the second quarterly general meeting of the Chamber, returned again to this charge at the third quarterly general meeting held on the 28th October. Durning the quarter events had happened which justined the warning given by him on the first occasion. At the last meeting he directed his remarks specially to the local Stock Exchange, though it must be said, with due moderation and without any hysterical extravagance which is to be found in certain quarters. Every one is quite well aware that things are not going on well in this kingdom of Judea and yet it serves no useful purpose to lash one-self into fury at the so-called enormities of share brokers. Had the Bull season which was at its height in 1919 and 1920 continued upti now nobody would have heard of any defects in the working of the Stock Exchange. Times have changed now, the Bull season has gone and a pretty good number of people have burnt their fingers on account of their busying themselves with speculation with which they had no concern. What more easy, theretore, now than to belabour the Stock Exchange for all its sins of commission and omission and to make out a case for its entire overhaul? The Stock Exchange does stand in need of reform but if the reform is to be carried on in an atmosphere of hysteria, the consequences will be much worse than what is the state now. One cannot understand frantic appeals to the Government whenever defects in any of our existing institutions are found. It shows a pitiable helplessness on our part and affords food for laughter to the Olympian gods. Can we not set these things right through our own efforts? We can, provided we eliminate our jealousies and envies, our egotisms and sectarianisms.

JOTTINGS.

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

The adjourned meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber failed to convince a dispassionate observer of the necessity or advisability of the proposed changes in the constitution of the body. Not one rule in the new constitution was found acceptable to the general meeting. In not a single instance were the Committee, (who, apparently is the body that has suddenly, though for no ostensible reason, awakened to the need of revising the constitution,) was able to afford any workable explanation for the changes proposed. We would not discuss the unseemly differences which appeared between the members of the Committee themselves when discussion took place of individual rules in open public meeting. For it is an open question whether a Committeeman has not the right to revise his judgment, and still more, whether he may not re-express his own personal opinion on a controversial oint different from that of the Committee as whole, though he may have agreed to the ollective proposal of the Committee in the first instance. What is particularly noteworthy the absence of any settled aim or motive with which, at least if we are to credit the spokesmen of the Committee, the changes have been undertaken, let alone the larger and more constitutional question of the authority which enabled the Committee to undertake the revision of the constitution, involving-accidentally let us say a substantial increase in the powers of that very body. The President was very emphatic at the first meeting in denying the existence of any 'arrie're pense" in suggesting the changes. Though we are reluctant to go behind his explanation, we confess we have not discovered as yet any substantial reason to explain the curious coincidence that almost in every instance in which the old constitution is altered, the Committee is not able to offer any explanatioin in support of the change, and is yet indignant if any one dares to suggest that the changes have been dictated by a desire to render the Indian Merchants' Chamber closed corporation. If we are not to impute any motives; and if we are not to demand any other explanation, the process of elimination would have only one reason. The Committee has undertaken a revision of the constitution apparently as an indication of its sleepless activity even though the times are not now quite so exciting as they had been in the past history of the Chamber. If there is any other reason, we shall wait till the next meeting to discover it.

EXTENSION OF AMERICAN ENTERPRISE

The following information, culled from the "Financial Review" of New York, October 7th 1922, ought to prove of interest, in view of the likely controversy in this country as regards the treatment of foreign capital or capitalist under a regime of protection.

"Henry Ford is again back in the headlines with plans for unusual expansion in foreign fields. Advices from Vienna state that a "River" factory is now being built in Czecho-Slovakia. It is also reported from Shanghai that Joseph Baille, personal representative of our great Henry, has just sailed for America to submit his findings upon possibilities for establishing a branch factory in China."

China has legislation against foreign capitalists exploiting indigenous resources, at least in the matter of mineral production and special concession. We do not know if the existing legislation would cover such a venture as is indicated here. But we in India have a great deal to beware from unrestricted license to foreign capitalists for exploitation under Protectionist India, whether of minerals or other concessions and special lines. The practice of retired high officers of Government accepting directorial posts under commercial companies of non-Indian domicile is sufficiently pregnant with possibilities of mischief to frighten us into cautious legislation against undue freedom to foreign Capitalists. The Ford Company has already endeavoured to outmanoeuvre the silly agitation for Imperial Preference by opening a factory on Canadian ground across the river; and there is no reason why similar eye-wash may not be attempted by such venturesome enterprising persons in every field of industry and commerce to the grave prejudice of India. In fact, if adequate safeguards are not taken against foreign capitalists exploiting India under a protectionist regime, India may have to give up all thought of fiscal protection that may be used as double edged weapon against herself. Even in the narrow question of Indian shipping the recent accusation of the Scindia Company against the Indian Government seems to have created a ruffling of the waves among the hitherto unquestioned monopolists of our coasting trade and stores carriage business. Unless the representatives of the people look up in time, there is every reason to apprehend that the present agitation may end in camouflaging an essentially foreign company, now monopolising the Indian carrying trade thanks to the de-

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SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS 7-11-22

Name	Paid up amount.	Face Value.	Div. paid.	Last Div.	Nov 2. Quotations. to buy.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs
Alahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	9%	320
Alliance	100	100	Jan-Aug.	7%	290
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	7%	73
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	10%	1330
„ Contributary	122		„	10	237 8
India	50	100	Jan-July	7%	99/8
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	7%	33/8xd
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75	„	ex. 8	18/4
Chartered Bank	£5	£5	Apr-Oct.	13/3	£17
Eastern	£5	£10	„	5	73
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	S 125	S 125	„	£3	£115
Mercantile Bank of India	A £12	1/3	„ „	16%	£27/12

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prataji	500	500	Feb.-Oct.	11 1/2%	635xd
Amritsar Patty	100	100	„	8 1/4%	105
Central Provinces	100	100	„	6%	88 xd
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	„	2%	55
Dond-Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	2 1/2%	65
Khulsa. Bagirhat.	100	100	„	4%	108
Larkhana	100	100	„	4%	62
Mandhra Bhoa	90	100	Feb-Aug.	4 7/8%	63xd
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	2 1/2	69
Sara Sirajgunj	130	100	Mar-Sept.	1 1/4%	65
Talkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%	78 xd
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul-Jan.	8 1/2%	115
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	„	570
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	„	65

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	18	18	July	3/10	28/8xd
Bamankua	5	—	—	—	4
Central mining	10	—	—	22 1/2%	24
Indian Cement	250	250	—	29	245
Katal Cement ord.	100	100	„	20	225
„ Defd	40	40	„	184 10	1140
Jevrajpur	19	10	„	4-2-4	27/8

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs		Rs.	Rs.
Ab. Advances Alliance.	500	500	Apr-Oct.	159	2660
cotton	100	100	„	40	275
Appollo	50	50	Feb.-Jan.	8	62/8
Birla mills	100	100	Apl.-Sept.	8	62/8
By. Cotton	500	500	Sept.-Dec.	100	950
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-Apl.	72/8	1187/8
Bradbury	250	250	June,-Nov.	100	1078
Bombay Industrial	100	100	„	18	75
Century	100	100	Apl.-Sept.	40	572/8
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	328	3500
Colaba Land	700	700	March	95	818 0
Coorla	100	100	June-Dec.	88	247/8
Crescent	100	100	Mar-Sep.	58	405
Currumbhoy	350	200	„	110	—
David	250	250	Apl.Sep.	65	—
Dawn	250	250	Mar-Apl.	80	1100
E. D. Sassoon United	11/2	10	Sept.	ex.8	4/6
Edward Sassoon,	200	200	Mar-Aug	25	400
Elphinston	100	100	June	23	122/8
Esaulbhoy	250	250	„	150	1210
Framji Petit	1000	1000	Mar,Sept	125	2100
Globe	100	100	„	80	100
Gokak	100	100	„	16	226/4
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May	10	210
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb.	55	550
Jamshed Mig.	250	250	May-Oct.	60	325
Kastoorchand	500	500	July-Dec.	59	780
Khatao	100	100	Apl.-Nov.	85	467
Kilachand mill's	25	25	Aug.-Jan	11/2	14/12
Kohinoor	500	500	Mar.-Aug.	72/8	1040
Laxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apl.Oct.	208	5000
Madnavrao Scindia	100	100	„	28	220
Madhowji	100	100	July-Dec.	28	300
Mathuradas	500	500	May.-Nov.	50	740
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	400	4350
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar.-Aug.	15	250
Morarji	1000	1000	Apr.-Nov.	40	3750
New Great	200	200	Mar.-Sep.	23	568/8
New City	102	100	„	35	515
Paban	250	250	„	90	875
Pearls	250	250	July-Dec.	90	847/8
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Aug.	100	764
Premier	100	100	May	100	12/8
Planet	109	109	Dec.-Aug.	15	21/8
Presidency Mills	125	125	Aug.-Jan.	25	195
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	Apr.-Aug.	15	130
Shapurji	102	101	Aug.-Sept.	20	195
Sholapur	2000	1000	Apr-Oct.	1808	18000
Simplex	250	250	Jan.-Dec.	70	522/8
Standard	500	500	Apr.-Sept.	130	2300
Swan	250	250	Mar.-Aug.	162	1020
Swadeshi	500	500	Apr-Oct.	200	3310
Tata Mill	500	500	May.-Oct.	69	960
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Apr.-Oct.	100	1090

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electicy	188	100	„	5%	103
Andhra Valey	1200	1000	„	2	720
Bombay Electric Supply Tramway	52	52	„	5	162/8
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	38	750

MECELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock	102	123	„	50	385
B. Burma T. Corpo	125	125	„	25	450
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	„	18	120/4
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug	15%	1500
Bt. Burma Pet	8	£.	„Mar-Oct.as 3.		7/2
By. Steam	250	250	Oct. Rs. 41/2p/c.		65
Kemp & Co.	200		July.	20	148
Marcks	200		July	25	62
New India Insur.	25	250	„	„	16
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	80%	210
Phillips	48		July	10%	42
Port Canning	1000		Sept.	5 p/c.	600xd
Scindia Steam.	30	30	„	„	6/12
Tata Iron & Steel Ord.	75	75	Sept.	4 %	37/8
Defd	30	30	Sept.	302	620
N. Ord.	10	10	„	„	—
N. Def	100	100	„	„	—
Tata Oil	125	100	100	4	98/8

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Mill-owners' Association, Special general meeting, to reconsider rules, Graham's Bldg., Parsi Bazar Street, 12 noon.

THURSDAY, November 9.

1st L. L. B. and B. A. Pass Examination results, University Hall, 1 p.m.

The Colaba Land & Mill Co., (Ltd.)) Extraordinary general meeting, 42-48 Churchgate Street, 4-15 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-0 p.m. (Speeches on the present situation and the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee's report.).

FRIDAY, November 12.

Annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee (newly elected), Krishna Building, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

S. S. "Malwa", with mails of the 26th ultimo, expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 11.

The S. S. "Mantua", with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. (VICTORIA TERMINUS)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 20
Poona Mail	11 40	14 45
Inter & Ord Poona Express	12 15	14 40
Poona Express	19 50	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 15

B. B. & C. I. (COLABA.)

	Arr. H. M	Dep H. M
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	13 35	16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 25
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Fast Passenger	21 40	7

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Ry. Regiment A.F. (India) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana today (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. A. N. Surve is a candidate for the next Municipal Election, 1923, from B Ward (Mandvi).

A BRAHMIN DOCTOR AS ANGORA LEGION VOLUNTEER.

Dr. G. S. Gore, M.D. has addressed a letter to the Poona Camp Khilafat Committee in which he has offered his services for the Angora Legion as a medical hand.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE ELECTION.

The voting papers that have been posted to members are cancelled and the members therefore should not return them to the office. Fresh papers will be issued to them.

BAI BACHUBAI DISPENSARY.

At the charitable dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai wife of Shet Kanji Kursondas, conducted by the Social Service League at Parel the total number of patients treated during the month of October last was 1,112, out of whom 538 were ladies and 574 children, 291 being males and 283 females. The daily average attendance of patients was 46.

DEPRESSED CLASSES' MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Somavanshiya Mandali, Bombay, a public meeting of the Depressed Classes was held on Saturday last in the 10th Kamatipura Street when Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalvad was in the chair. The meeting was largely attended. The following resolutions were passed at the meeting unanimously:—

(1) Requesting the Bombay Municipal Corporation to start Compulsory free primary education as early as possible for the Depressed Class people. (2) Requesting the Municipal Schools' Committee not to appoint teachers other than the candidates from the Depressed Classes whose applications for the services of teachers are already in waiting and (b) to appoint as far as possible teachers from the Depressed Classes over the Schools for the Depressed Classes. (3) Requesting the Improvement Trust to hand over the Mahars 4 chawls built on the Foras Road as soon as possible. (4) Requesting the Development Department to allot chawls to Mahars in proportion to their population wherever new chawls are erected. (5) Requesting the Municipal Corporation not to demolish old chawls unless proper accommodation was made for the tenants.

LALIT KALA DARSHA NATAK MANDALI.

This Marathi Theatrical Company of Bombay was founded by the late talented actor and singer Mr. K. V. Bhosle, in 1908. He passed away at Poona last year on the 23rd of September and on the 3rd of November, following Messrs. V. B. Pendharkar and S. N. Chaphekar became the joint proprietors of the Company. On Friday last week (the 3rd inst.) was completed the first year of this new proprietorship. The auspicious event was celebrated by the Company by giving a matinee performance of their new and popular social play the 'Satteche Gulam' (The Self-sold Slaves) before a crowded house. The Bombay Theatre was very tastefully decorated for the occasion and among the audience were many of the prominent ladies and gentlemen from Bombay. The play is in four acts. At the close of the third Act several gentlemen made congratulatory speeches. Among these speakers were Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar of the 'Sandesha,' Prof. B. B. Nagarkar of the Gurukula Maha Vidyalaya, Mr. N. G. Kamatnurkar of the Poona Fergusson College and Mr. Thorat of the Maratha Vidyarthi Griha of Nasik. Both the new proprietors are energetic and well-educated, Mr. Chaphekar being a Hindu B.A. student from the Fergusson College. Both of them have studied the art of Indian music at the feet of the famous Professor of Music, Ramkrishna Buwa Vaze and all are working under the guidance of Mr. B. V. Warerkar, the well-known Marathi playwright. At the close of the speeches the two young proprietors were garlanded by several of their admirers. The same night was given a grand dinner at which about fifty guests were present.

B D RASHES AND ECZEMA.

"I had a rash on my back for years, but two applications removed it," writes a former sufferer (name and full address on request), when gratefully informing us of what wonders Nemolin had worked in her case. Thousands have been cured both quickly and permanently by Nemolin. Soothing, healing, antiseptic, odourless, non-astringent, convenient to use, and absolutely non-poisonous, it instantly stops the intense itching and burning. Totally different from any other treatment. Certified proofs of effects in thousands of specially difficult cases are enclosed in every package of Nemolin, and also authoritative professional endorsements which must convince even the most discouraged, hopeless and sceptical. The manufacturers of this remarkable formula will refund your money without a word if you are not delighted and amazed by the results. Nemolin is obtainable at all good chemists and bazars.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

BYCULLA DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

As the special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is to be held today (Wednesday), at 6 p.m., to consider the report of the Civil Disobedience Committee, the meeting of the Managing Committee of the Byculla District Congress Committee will take place to-day at 9 p.m. (S. T.), instead of 6-45 p.m. (as stated in circulars).

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

"PRESENT SITUATION."

TO-MORROW'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, to-morrow (Thursday), at 6 p.m., when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. Khadilkar, Moazamali and Bharucha will speak on the present situation and the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee's report.

RY. EMPLOYEES' MEETING.

A mass meeting of Railway employees will be held in the Bombay Workingmen's Institute, Parel, to-morrow (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m., to consider the several resolutions dealing with the forfeiture of gratuities, 75 per cent. average allowance and other questions of vital interest to Railway employees.

SOCIETY OF RY. SERVANTS OF INDIA AND BURMA, LD.

A preliminary meeting of Railway Unions and sympathisers was held in the Damodhar Hall, at Parel, on the 3rd instant, when Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey presided. Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar.-at-Law, was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee for the ensuing Railwaymen's Conference. Several Sub-Committees were also formed for arranging the details of the Conference.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee (freshly elected) will be held on Friday next (the 10th instant), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

GIRGAUM DIST CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The last day for receiving nominations of delegates for the ensuing Gaya Congress from the Girgaum Ward is Friday, the 10th instant, up to 8 p.m. (S. T.).

PARSI WAR MEMORIAL.

Under the auspices of the Jarthoshti Bhaibhand Mandli, a solemn Jashan ceremony will be held on Saturday next (the 11th instant), at the Anjuman's Fire Temple, Dhobi Talao, to perpetuate the memory of those Parsis who lost their lives in the recent war while performing their duties on behalf of the benign Government. The Jashan will commence at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), and the meeting at 5-30 p.m., when Sir Hormasji Cowasji Dinshah will preside. Dastur Minocher Dastur Kaikhushroo will conduct the Jashan ceremony and Shams-ul-Ulma Dastur Darab Sanjana will move a resolution requesting the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat Funds to organise a fund to perpetuate the memory of Parsis who died during the war

THE WHEAT POSITION.

According to the returns received in the Department of Statistics, the total imports of wheat by rail, river, and sea into the ports of Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta during the week ending October 14, 1922, were 7,188 tons, as against 7,240 tons and 11,467 tons in the corresponding period of 1921 and 1920, respy. For the same period the total exports by sea to foreign countries were 151 tons, as against 261 tons and 134 tons in the corresponding period of 1921 and 1920, respectively.

OTTOMAN RAILWAY.

[illegible] of the Ottoman Railway from [illegible] for the half-year to June 30 [illegible] that the earnings of the railway amounted to £261,165, as compared with £262,980 in 1921, and the expenditure to £181,318, as against £166,847. The mileage worked during the half-year is still the same, viz., 550 miles, across the report, which is about one-half of the company's entire system, the remainder of the railway being in the possession of the Turkish Nationalists.

The working of this restricted portion of the line is still much interfered with by the political and military state of affairs, and as pointed out in previous reports, no revival in agriculture or trade can be expected until the future government of the country is more clearly defined. In the meantime every effort has been made to put the line and rolling stock over which the company has control into good going order, to meet the heavier traffic to be expected when the present war ceases and normal trading and agricultural operations are resumed.

The auditors, in their certificate, state that, owing to the manner in which the stores have been dealt with in the Smyrna books in regard to the value of the Turkish piastre, in which there have been wide fluctuations during 1921, it has been found necessary to have a revaluation of the stores. The council, in their report, state that the revaluation of the stores referred to in the auditors' certificate has not yet been concluded, but will be carried into effect in the next half-year's accounts. The council's report is dated September 8, and therefore no reference is made to the statement that the Greek Army, in its retreat from the Turks, has destroyed about 130 miles of the company's track, and that many bridges had been blown up.

MRS. GANDHI AT SHIKARPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHIKARPUR, Nov. 6.

Mrs. Gandhi and Acharya Gidwani left Larkana this morning for Shikarpur. On arrival at Shikarpur station the party was given a grand reception. They were taken in a procession through the main streets of the city which was decorated with buntings and pictures of national heroes everywhere. They were treated with enthusiastic cries of "Allah Ho Akbar." "Vande Mataram" and "Sat Sri Akal. The party will leave to-day for Jacobabad wherefrom they start for Sukkur reaching Karachi on the 8th and Mirpurkhas on the 9th inst.

ASSAULT ON MR. E. A. PEERBHOY.

DETERRENT SENTENCES ON ACCUSED

MAGISTRATE'S COMMENTS ON "BRUTAL ASSAULT."

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which (1) Mohamedally Hakimji, (2) Roshanally Mahomedally and (3) Esmailji Tyebalii, three Borah merchants, who were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly and rioting with a deadly weapon, the common object of which was to cause grievous hurt to Mr. Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy on August 28, as a sequel to the complaint filed in the Police Court by him in connection with the Sir Adamji Peerbhoy's Sanatorium. The Court-room was packed to overflowing with Borahs who were anxious to hear the fate of the accused. The magistrate took 75 minutes to deliver his judgment covering about 33 closely type-written pages.

Inspector J. Finan, prosecuted while Mr. Saher, Barrister-at-Law with Mr. Kanuga, and Mr. Bhave, pleaders appeared for the complainant; while Messrs. Nariman and Yusufally, pleaders, defended accused No. 1 and Mr. D. B. Binning, Barrister-at-Law, the second and Mr. Kamat, pleader, the third accused.

JUDGMENT.

After narrating, in great detail the facts of the case, he said upon the evidence he held that five or more than five persons assaulted the complainant. Those undoubtedly constituted an unlawful assembly. Therefore, all those persons who were members of that unlawful assembly were guilty of an offence punishable under section 147 of the I. P. C. The point to be considered was whether the assailants came under section 326-114 I. P. C. or only under section 325-114 of the I. P. C. The prosecution case was that umbrellas, three loaded sticks and a knuckle duster had been used on the person of the complainant to cause grievous hurt. An umbrella would certainly not come within the meaning of section 326. It was, however, contended by the prosecution that the loaded sticks and the knuckle duster were such instruments which, if used as weapons of offence, were likely to cause death.

A WEAK DEFENCE.

Dealing with the defence of all the accused, the magistrate observed that accused No. 1 said that he knew nothing in the case. Accused No. 1 was caught by the witness Wadia about 25 feet from the place where the complainant was thrown down. Wadia also saw a stain of blood on accused No. 1 above the beard and below the lower lip. No doubt this witness Wadia had been convicted of criminal breach of trust and also of cheating and went to jail for several months and ordinarily his evidence should be viewed with caution. He however saw no no reason to disbelieve him in the present case as his evidence was corroborated by witness Kay.

As regards accused Nos. 2 and 3 the magistrate said that they were not able to prove an Alibi and that he disbelieved their defence.

There was no doubt upon the medical evidence and the evidence of eye-witnesses that a very brutal and pre-arranged assault was committed upon a very respectable merchant in broad day light in a busy and frequented part of Bombay. Mr. Binning had very rightly described the assault as unique in the history of crime in Bombay. The complainant said that he had received information to the effect that an assault would be committed on him and therefore, he obtained a license for a revolver on the 25th of July and at the time of the assault he was carrying a loaded revolver in his pocket, but, fortunately for all concerned, on account of the suddenness and violence of the assault he was not able to take it out and use it. It had been suggested on behalf of the defence that the complainant by his conduct towards the Mullaji Saheb exasperated the minds of his followers and he had brought that trouble on himself. That was hardly an argument which could be considered in a civilized country.

MULLAJI SAHEB EXONERATED.

Before concluding he liked to refer to a few matters. He thought it proper that as a Magistrate he should publicly thank the witness Mr. Kay for promptly rushing to the rescue of a fellow-citizen. "Witness Wadia also deserves mention for arresting accused No. 1"—said his Worship. It was a pity that the other assailants had not been arrested. The evidence of the complainant and his mehta Inderjit showed that in the midst of the assault accused No. 2 said that "it was the order of the Sayedna (His Holiness the Mullaji Saheb), so take out the knife and kill this man." It was impossible to believe that a person occupying the high position which H. H. the Mullaji Saheb occupied should ever countenance such an act. He had no doubt that accused No. 2 falsely used the name of H. H. the Mullaji Saheb. He thought in addition to imprisonment a substantial fine should also be inflicted because he believed the accused were in a position to pay. He convicted all the accused of offences under Sections 147 and 325—114 of the I. P. C.

His Worship, at this stage, gave an opportunity to the counsels for the defence to address the Court with regard to the question of punishment.

Messrs. Nariman, Binning and Kamat, the pleaders for the accused, then addressed the Court praying for light punishments.

FINAL ORDER.

The Magistrate, in passing the final order, said he was unable to agree to what had been urged on behalf of the defence. He thought that a deterrent sentence must be passed on all the accused. He, therefore, sentenced all the accused to suffer rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 each, in default, to suffer a further term of six months' rigorous imprisonment. He, further, ordered that all the accused should be bound over for a period of two years to keep the peace, after their release from jail.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE AT JUHU.

GUVERNMENT CLERK BEATEN TO DEATH.

On Thursday evening a middle-aged East Indian, a resident of Juhu, (a village near Andheri), who was a senior clerk in the Government Medical Stores at Byculla, met his death, it is alleged as a result of a dastardly attack made on him by a party in the village, alleged to have been on terms of enmity w. the deceased.

The deceased on the evening in question was returning home via Ville Parle after his day's work en route, it is alleged, he was set upon by some men and mercilessly belabourred. He died in a few hours from his injuries. He had at the time about Rs. 150 in his pockets, evidently the amount of his salary, which was intact. Four arrests have been made in connection with the outrage and inquiries are proceeding.

PRINCES' PROTECTION BILL.

MR. NEOGY'S RESOLUTION DISALLOWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 6.

It is understood that Mr. K. C. Neogy's resolution urging the publication of the correspondence between the Government of India and the India Office on the subject of the Prince's Protection Bill has been disallowed.

MR. BHURGRI'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 6.

The Hon. Mr. Bhurgri's resignation of his seat in the Council of State having been accepted, the Sind (Mohammedan) constituency is called upon to elect Mr. Bhurgri's successor on or befors the 21st December.

THE UNEMPLOYED EUROPEAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—No doubt the Padres look upon a European or Anglo-Indian as "a loafer", who works for Rs. 2 a day and sleeps at times outside the parapet of a Goan boarding house, in fact it has been so stated in "the Bombay Diocesan Magazine" for August. So, instead of helping a poor fellow with a few rupees now and again to struggle on with his low wages the padre scorns the Anglo-Indian and calls him "a loafer". He forgets (this self same padre) that Anglo-Indians take a great deal of interest in church work and if it were not for them there would be many empty pews in churches and he would have to preach to the walls and pillars of the churches because very few Britons in India go to the church to worship, on account of climatic conditions.

The unemployed European is not at all able to get a job on Rs. 200 so he accepts poor wages rather than go to the Workhouse, Strangers' Home or Salvation Army Industrial Home now-a-days; so everybody more particularly the padre ought to hold him up and not call him "a loafer."

—Yours, etc.,

"TRUTH"

Bombay, Nov. 4.

LL. G.'S PRO-GREEK POLICY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In view of the mysterious phil-Hellenic policy pursued by the Lloyd-George Cabinet which cost Britain her prestige in the East, I would like to draw your attention to an article entitled "The Way of the World" by "Skyline" in the "Deccan Herald" of Poona dated 3rd November in the course of which after referring to formation of Anglo-Persian Oil Company and the starting of its refinery at Llandarcy the writer goes on to say.

"Anyone who is interested in the enterprise and the efficiency of this organisation or who knows something of the personnel behind it, knows that oil refining by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company in Wales is merely the first step of a portentous industrial movement that will bring much prosperity to Britain.

One feels, however, that there is much that is secret and sinister in connexion with concessions made to oil interests. Many people in India have asked in bewilderment and dismay what was the reason for Lloyd George's pro-Greek policy, that is now smashed.

The majority of the shares of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company are held by the British Government. The Anglo-Persian Oil Company have received large concessions in Macedonia. The defeat of the Greeks and their ejection from Thrace might mean that Macedonia would be exposed to danger from the advance of a victorious Turkish army. One would like to know how closely the facts are interwoven. In any case, the remarkable Turkish Nationalist movement that is being followed in a similar fashion—a welding of Asiatic peoples in Syria, Palestine and Egypt, sent the dreams of Greek Imperialists back to heaven or wherever they originated."

Now, Sir, in the light of this revelation, who would be surprised at the irrepressible enthusiasm of Mr. Lloyd George and Churchill which directly led to the Greek debacle?

—Yours, etc.

"SEARCHLIGHT."

RED CROSS WEEK.

COMING FETE.

The week ending 16th December next will be Red Cross week throughout the Presidency. The sympathisers and promoters of this organisation, which exists to extend a helping hand in the relief of suffering wherever found, have been busy collecting funds in other parts of the Presidency. The Bombay Branch of the Society, however, has taken in hand the organisation of a gigantic fete on the Cooperage maidan. The arrangements have arrived to within a fair degree of completion sufficient to give any one an idea of what the fete is going to be. The catalogue of events or rather shows, which can be had for a rupee, will satisfy any love of variety. Every taste and sense has been catered for. The grounds have been parcelled out for the representation of all that is fantastic and attractive, from model villages in miniature to a Coliseum Theatre and a counterfeit of the Khyber Pass Aerial Ropeway. Among the group of villages the Red Indian home of Hiawatha is the model of an imitation and with live Reds with feathers and tomahawks and pipes is sure to attract attention. In this category are also the Dutch village with an inverted ratio of land and water and the gay floral canopy of the Japanese hamlet.

Among the more serious diversions will be a motor show, a handloom exhibition and an open All-India Boxing Tournament under Imperial Service rules.

A chief feature is the number of pleasure grounds and refreshment corners. These are inevitable in view of the *puais de danse* at the Zuyder Zee club and a hundred other attractions which are sure to keep one always on one's toes.

Mention must also be made of the Coliseum Theatre on whose stage a number of local amateurs with Mr. Chilton as the producer will stage the "Beggar's Opera."

Among the more showy attractions will be a grand display of illuminations with numerous side shows. Over the north entrance there will be a vast beacon seventy-five feet high studded with lights across the Red Cross with six great multicoloured searchlights.

SEASON TICKET FARES.

PROTEST MEETING AT BASSEIN.

A meeting of the Season Ticket Holders residing at Bhayander, Bassein Road, Nalla Sopara and Virar was held on Sunday, the 5th instant, at the Dharamsala near the Bassein Road Station. Mr. P. S. Medhekar, High Court Pleader, presided.

The Chairman in his opening speech commented on the policy of the Railway Company in enhancing the rates and argued at length that the Company was not justified in its action. He pointed that apart from giving any facilities to the travelling public the Company was inattentive to their requirements and people had owing to congestion, to travel on footboards.

Mr. Barve then moved:—"That this meeting of the Season Ticket Holders travelling from Stations Bhayander, Bassein Road, Nalla Sopara and Virar, enters its most emphatic protest against the increase of 25 per cent in the rates of Season Tickets announced by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company which is to come into effect from 1st. December 1922."

In commending the resolution to the acceptance of the meeting, Mr. Barve adduced the following points:

1. That the Railway Company has not made out a strong case for the increase; 2. that it conflicts with the well-established principle obtained in the matter of fixing the rates of Season Tickets; 3. that it will retard the developments of suburbs and will frustrate the costly schemes undertaken by Government for suburban development; 4. that the Company has not afforded any facilities to us in point of speed and frequency of service; and 5. that the increase will hamper the education of our children and will oppress heavily on the poorer classes in these hard times.

Mr. Michael D. Almeida seconded the resolution.

Messrs. B. T. Damle and Soondarji supported the resolution in marathi.

A Committee was appointed with full powers to take such action in this matter as they might think fit.

SUCCESS OF NON-COOPERATION.

An Alibag correspondent writes:—

Members of the Kolaba Congress Committee met at Alibag on the 29th October and a resolution endorsing the Triple Boycott and the Bardoli Programme was passed by a large majority. Members of the pro-Council party moved a resolution to the effect that only those members who have entirely fulfilled the Congress non-cooperation programme be elected office-bearers. An amendment to this resolution was moved requesting members to elect as office-bearers those who had faith in the Congress non-cooperation programme and those who would earnestly endeavour to fulfil the programme to their best ability. The amendment was passed by an overwhelming majority and the original proposition was then thrown out. Among those elected as office-bearers can be counted both non-co-operators and those of the Maharashtra party.

The staunch non-cooperator leader of the district, Mr. Gosavi, has been recommended for the All-India Congress Committee by a special resolution. Non-co-operators from the Ratnagiri District have also wired supporting Mr. Gosavi's nomination as a candidate for the All-India Congress Committee.

The representatives elected by various talukas for the Maharashtra Provincial Committee and the National Congress are almost evenly divided and hence both parties claim to have the majority on their side. A resolution, requiring these representatives to take active part in finding out a way for a compromise with a view to preserve "unity" in the congress camp, has been passed. Of course if no compromise can be arranged for, all the representatives are bound to vote in favour of the Triple Boycott and the Bardoli Pragramme according to the resolution passed by the District Committee.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Prince of Wales' Eastern Book has been published. Besides photographs it contains paintings by Donald Maxwell. The narrative has been written by Sir Percival Phillips.

Sir Owen Philipps, on behalf of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and allied lines, has sent the Empire Exhibition a guarantee for £10,000. The guarantee fund now exceeds £1,190,000. The guarantors include big business interests in London, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Midlands, including the cotton and woollen and engineering trades.

Eleven deaths have been caused by small-pox in Poplar since November 1st. Thirty-one cases are now in the isolation hospital, including four fresh cases this week-end. Confluent small-pox is responsible for most of the deaths.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES NERVOUS.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

In London the foreign exchanges were weak and nervous owing to the developments in Constantinople. The French francs were quoted at 66/90, Belgian at 71/90 while the German marks were offered in fear of the Reparations developments and touched the new low record of 31,000.

JAMIAT-UL-ULEMA.

The Secretary of Jamiat Ulema, Delhi wires:—

An extraordinary meeting of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema Working Committee with be held on the 11th inst. in Maseehul Mulk Bahadur's house. Notices have been issued to the members from the Jamaicayet Office.

SPORTING NEWS.

BIJAPUR VS. AKKALKOT.

A CLOSE FINISH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The cricket matches being an annual fixture at Bijapur, the public evince great interest in them. The local team represent the younger generation under the able guidance of Mr. N. P. Desai. Bijapur plays at least two matches every year—one against Sholapur and the other against Akkalkot.

As usual, the Sholapur team visited the city under the captainship of Dr. Muley. Sholapur team put in a good innings. The home team consisted of junior players and did not at all fare well in the first innings. But in the 2nd innings they played a fine game with the result that the match was drawn. No party being satisfied at indecisive battle, requested Mr. Desai to continue the game for the third day. Mr. Desai pleaded his inability and promised to play the game to the finish with Akkalkot.

Akkalkot went to bat first, the Rajesaheb captaining the team. It was strongly manned, including Mr. Navale (of Quadrangular fame) and Mr. Bhonsle (of the Fergusson College). It need hardly be said that a good deal defended on these two. Unfortunately Mr. Navale was out at 13, (l-b-w), Mr. Bhonsle played his usual game and gained for his credit 13. The score went upto 108.

Bijapur had mustered strong to meet Akalkoti. Mr. Nadkarni, SubInspector, had dropped into the team in time to the satisfaction of his colleagues. But the first batch was ill-fated. Mr. Narsapur, a steady bat, came down for two and Mr. Jambgi returned to the tent with a poor ten. Mr. Solomon (Blackie) a free lance, returned with only 2. But Mr. Mamma who battled well with 40 to his credit, was disabled in midplay owing to the fracture of a bone. Mr. Thobade contributed 31. Mr. Bhaskar, a new addition, scored 13, bat in hand. The score stood at 133.

When Akkalkot went to bat again, they opened with 4. Mr. Bonsle contributed 50 within a very short time. Mr. Navale was again unfortunate. Akkalkot put in a total of 133. Just before tiffin time when Bijapur went in to bat they had only to make up 108, and they put in a strong but fast bat. Thobade and Jambi went in and they began to play with ease and confidence. Mr. Kasarkodi played for 38 and Mr. Narasapur returned bat in hand with 15 when the score went up to 111, the home players withdrew cheered from all side.

The score:—

AKKALKOT TEAM.

1st Innings.

Mr. Bhimpure b Desai	2
Mr. Kale c. Thobdi b Bhasker	2
Mr. Navale l-b-w, b Desai	13
Mr. Bhonsle b Shibandi	13
Mr. Mudve b Shibandi	16
H H Rajesaheb c Bhasker b Desai	5
Mr. Pawar b Desai	8
Mr. Ghatge b Bhasker	11
Mr. Kamat, b Desai	15
Mr. Rajopadhye b Bhasker	5
Mr. Patil (not out)	0
Extras	18
Total	108

Second Innings.

Mr. Pl Impure not out	3
Mr. Kale c Karkhanis b Bhasker	13
Mr. Navale c Solomon b Bhasker	17
Mr. Bhonsle run out	56
Mr. Mudve c Karkhanis b Thobde	21
H H Rajesaheb b Bhasker	2
Mr. Pawar b Bhasker	3
Mr. Ghatge b Thobde	0
Mr. Kamat c Uttarker b Bhasker	7
Mr. Rajopadhye c Karkhanis b Desai	0
Mr. Patil c Bhasker b Desai	13
Extras	4
Total	133

BIJAPUR TEAM.

Mr. Narsapur b Kale	2
Mr. Jambagi b Bhonsle	10
Mr. Kesarkodi b Kale	16
Mr. Karkhanis b Bhonsle	0
Mr. Mamma, disabled	40
Mr. Solomon c Bhonsle b Patil	2
Mr. Nadkarni b Kale	6
Mr. Thobade b Pawar	31
Mr. Desai, c Rajopadhye b Kale	1
Mr. Shibandi run out	2
Mr. Bhasker not out	13
Extras	10
Total	133

Second Innings.

Mr. Narsapur not out	13
Mr. Jambagi b Pawar	25
Mr. Kesarkodi c Patil b Kale	38
Mr. Solomon not out	24
Mr. Thobade c Navale b Bhonsle	9

Messrs. Karkhanis, Mamma, Nadkarni, Desai, Shibandi and Bhasker did not bat.

Total ... 111

BOXING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

At the National Sporting Club, in the twenty-round heavy-weight contest, Dick Smith, the ex-Cruiser weight champion of Britain, beat George Cook, the Australian heavy-weight champion, the latter retiring at the end of the fifteenth round.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The contest was splendidly fought throughout, Smith showed excellent ringcraft, causing Cook to miss frequently with his right wings. After the tenth round Smith took a decided lead, landing several lefts and rights at long range and right upper-cuts in clinches. Cook was severely punished and his left eye was almost closed when the towel was thrown in.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

In the League Association football match, to-day, Rotherham with four, beat Crystal Palace with one, in the Second Division.

THE MELBOURNE CUP

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Flemington (Victoria).—The Melbourne Cup resulted as follows:—King Ingoda (8-1), The Cypher (6-1) and Mufti (20-1).

Thirty-two horses ran. The race was won by a short neck and two and a half lengths separated second and third.

A cricket match was played at Igatpuri on the "Flats" on Sunday the 5th instant between the Dhond Indian Railway Institute Gymkhana and the Igatpuri Indian Institute Gymkhana which resulted in the latter team winning by an innings and 37 runs.

A Reuter message dated London, 6th November, says:—S. S. Clan Morrison left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, November 8, 1922.

MAHATMA GANDHI KI JAI.

The Civil Disobedience Inquiry Committee, in their Report, refer to the depression caused by Mahatma Gandhi's calling off of the campaign of Civil Disobedience. We venture to say that it is nothing to the depression which will fall upon the nation, when it understands the full significance of this preposterous Report. We say "preposterous" advisedly, for it is leisurely when the nation is eager, ponderous when the demand is for vitality, and discouraging when the object should have been to rouse enthusiasm. It reads like the Report of a Government Commission appointed purely for a temporising purpose, that is, to shirk or to obscure, while seeming to elucidate, the issues it is called on to investigate. The country is not now prepared for mass civil disobedience, we agree. But the purpose of the Committee, we should have imagined, was to show the best and quickest way of preparation for the next great step of Non-Cooperation, which, if the preparation were complete, could hardly fail to gain the nation's object. Instead of that the Committee casts its eyes away from the straight path of Non-Cooperation altogether, and discusses the subject of entering the Councils, a course of which the efficacy to gain the nation's end is very doubtful. It would be more likely, in our opinion, if successful, to lead to the withdrawal of the Reforms and to an immense increase of racial hatred, leading on to violence. Of course, the leaders who advocate the change of policy are perfectly at liberty to contend that Swarajya cannot be obtained without direct attack on the machinery of Government, with all the consequences of such attack; but that is not the view of Non-Cooperators. We have often stated our own reasons for objecting to all attempt to jockey the Congress into taking up the entry into Councils as a part of Congress policy. On the other hand, we have not the least objection to any Congressman or a group of Congressmen, if their conscience bids them to do so, entering the Councils on their own account. All we deplore is the attempt to proselytise by such persons, the attempt to capture or convert the Congress, which can have but one result—to alienate the nation from the Congress. What those of our leaders who are in favour of entering the Councils seem to forget is that the nation is not following the men who may be the spokesmen of the Congress for the time being: it is following Mahatma Gandhi's programme. A sharp departure from that programme such as that advocated by half the members of the Civil Disobedience Committee, must produce disruption of the unity which Mahatmaji achieved—unity which, we should have imagined, every Indian patriot would do his utmost to preserve. Only the strongest consensus of opinion—only unanimity among the leaders could, in our opinion, justify their dropping such a bomb of discord on the people's heads. But what do we see? Three names on one side; three on the other—a perfect balance! What a spectacle for the world when India needs a fiery torch of clear impassioned leadership along a road which she already knows and calls her own. Could anything be more derisive of the unduly prolonged activities of the Committee than this lengthy statement of a resolution—it amounts to that—to which half the members, representing more than half the nation, are opposed! We looked for hope, and lo! they give us this inconceivably officious and absurd Report, which begins by recapitulating the whole history of the Non-Cooperation movement, for whose benefit we are at a loss to guess!

If the members of the C. D. Committee had deliberately set out to convince the world that India is to-day without a leader worthy of the name they could not have done so more effectually than by the contents of this precious document. Civil Disobedience, they consider, is impossible at present. Well, how did Mahatma gain his marvellous success? Simply by demanding the "impossible" from Indians. And he got it. Are the members of the Civil Disobedience Committee so ignorant of the genius of their nation that they do not know that to demand the "impossible" of Indians is the certain way of securing their best effort—such an efforts as few, if any, other nations of the earth are capable of even contemplating? The Indian nation will not be convinced that they are to-day without a leader, by this document. They will only say: "Our leader is not here but we know the way he traced for us to tread, and we will tread it faithfully to the end, though all our so-called leaders go astray from it. They call to us to follow, but they call in vain."

There is only one condition on which genuine Non-cooperators will go to the Councils, and that is, that the objects of the movement are attained. If the Khilafat Question is settled in accordance with the views of Indians, as we hope it soon will be, and if the Government of India, as it stands, is made responsible to India and separated from the Government of England (which would imply the "change of heart" Mahatma asked for, since responsibility to India would mean care for India's feelings) then they could go to the Councils in sincerity and with goodwill, no longer Non-cooperators save in so far as their nation-building programme was concerned. The proposal to enter the Councils and take the oath of allegiance with the object solely of obstructing or wrecking the work of the said Councils seems to us neither a practical nor honest policy. We cannot imagine Mahatma Gandhi approving it. If, on the other hand, the Committee had formulated in winning terms the demand for Swaraj and the Khilafat settlement, so as to "set the Englishmen and Moderates at their ease", and at the same time had begun an intensive campaign of preparation for the next step at some reasonably early date, they would have carried all the nation with them and, we verily believe, would have placed the nation on the road to an immediate victory. Instead of that we have this tragi-comedy of the Civil Disobedience Committee and its adipose Report with that tantalising balance—three in one scale, three in the other—on the subject of entering the Councils, a subject quite outside the scope of its inquiry as we understood it, and one which nobody with imagination enough to conceive of the nation as a whole in its relation to Mahatma Gandhi and the present leaders would have broached. Our comment on the report can be easily summarised:—"Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai!"

FORESTRY EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Imperialism has assumed many forms and guises in this country to demonstrate its friendliness towards its people and one of the somewhat wearisome tasks of the organs of Indian public opinion has been to tear off the mask as often as it is worn. Thus the Esher Committee spoke of unity of control, uniformity of design and indulged in simliar shibboleths gathered from the scrap-heap of war experience, and foisted on this country a national army whose main purpose it would seem was to act as the cat's-paw for Imperialists and pull the chestnuts out of the fire for them in any and every part of the world. As for civil administration, was there, for instance, ever a more high-sounding or imposing assumption of respectability than the "Inter-departmental Committee", presided over by Lord Clinton, which met in London some time ago? Imperialism put before this country and the Dominions (through this Committee) a most fascinating proposal for the creation of a Central Forestry Institute in the United Kingdom. The suggestion emanated, in the first instance, from the British Empire Forestry Conference. It had every merit in its favour that human ingenuity could suggest. Cheapness was to be combined with efficiency and both these virtues, usually so difficult of reconciliation, with the highly laudable endeavour to cultivate a spirit of Imperial brotherhood among the young men entering the portals of the Institute. We do not know what answer the Dominions gave on this particular occasion; but we do know their general attitude when they are called upon to shoulder financial obligations and are not surprised, therefore, that Canada, which has immense forests of her own, has continued the development of her educational facilities for higher education in Forestry unaffected by the glamour of Imperial Institutes. The Government of India, however, seem to have adopted an attitude of child-like innocence in their examination of the proposal. An elementary duty of every State is that the children of the soil shall not be denied full scope and opportunity for research and training in subjects which have a practical bearing upon the nation's advance. India's forest resources are unrivalled in the world and a Government devoted to national interests would have realised long ago that the lack of suitable institutions in Forestry was a stigma that demanded removal with the utmost possible expedition. The Public Services Commission performed what was a superfluous task and urged the development of the Dehra Dun Institute to the highest pitch of efficiency. Mr. Montagu supported this recommendation and the Government of India were inclined at first to agree. But vacillation and yielding to the opposition of local Governments were the characteristics of Lord Chelmsford's administration, and the ultimate decision, after further perleying with the Secretary of State, was that the recommendation of the Clinton Committee (which had not met then) was to be placed before public opinion in India for scrutiny and critism.

No adverse criticism would have been passed against the Government of India if, in discharging their duty of enlightening the public mind, they had placed the *pros* and *cons* of the proposal with dispassionate impartiality. But such a spirit was entirely missing in the speeches of the Hon. Mr. Sarma and his Secretary, Mr. Hullah, made in support of the resolution introduced in both Chambers of the Central Legislature at their last session in Simla. The Revenue Member placed before the non-official members what seemed a most formidable array of arguments in favour of developing a Central Institute in the United Kingdom. Here, he said in effect, was a scheme for combining the most diverse benefits in a most remarkable manner. Cheapness was its first point; and when, the Revenue Member probably reckoned, was an appeal for economy more appropirate than on the eve of the descent of the Inchcape axe? But, unlike all cheap things, it was going to be wonderfully efficient. The Continental forests were near and the young men would imbibe, he pointed out, not only all that a perfectly equipped staff had to teach, but also those cultural refinements, in addition, which are the peculiar monopoly of Imperial Institutes. Dehra Dun, on the other hand, was going to be dreadfully costly. The Indian forests were comparatively undeveloped and were not suitable training grounds for recruits. But few cases are strengthened by such a multiplicity of arguments and when the Hon. Mr. Sarma scented grave danger in bringing out "callow British youths" to India for their training, he laid himself open to the obvious retort that youth, whether British or Indian, is callow at certain ages and the argument cut both ways. Evidently the Government had wondered far and wide in search of reasons for supporting the Central Institute idea. But Mr. Sarma who has such a keen understanding of the psychology of British youth betrayed an ignorance of the psychology of national forces and circumstances. He pleaded hard that the Dehra Dun scheme was not to be abandoned but even callow youth could have told him that no encouragement to Indians to take up forestry would be equalled by the creation of facilities in this country and that the very defects of Dehra Dun could prove the most effective stimulus for their early removal. His deputy in the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Hullah, trod very delicately on the opinions of the local Governments, a majority of whom, he said, were for the Clinton proposal. It transpired in the course of the debate that the Bombay and Bengal Governments were not among this majority, that the U. P. Legislative Council passed a unanimous resolution in favour of the development of Dehra Dun, and in the Punjab, on the Government's own admission, opinion was sharply divided, betwen officials and ex-officials on the one side and non-officials on the other. Bombay, which alone of all the provincial Governments, has transferred forests to Ministerial control, supported Mr. Montagu's point of view with admirable force and logic. It pointed out that in the interests of Indianising the Forest Service and the development of industries which drew upon forests for thsir raw materials, "the establishment of a fully equipped Research Institute in India was an absolute necessity" and made a number of concrete suggestions for reducing the cost of the scheme. It is impossible to think that the Hon. Mr. Chunilal Mehta, the Minister-in-Charge, made these suggestions without carefully considering their feasibility. There is certainly no reason, as the Bombay Government rightly declared, "why India, whose forests are at least as important as those of any Colony should not be self-supporting but contribute to such a large extent towards an institution at Oxford where conditions are so entirely different."

We are not disposed to cavil at the delay of the Government of India in carrying out an essential measure, considering their solicitude for public opinion! That they had in an adverse vote of both the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State on their resolution committing India to the Clinton Scheme and virtually to an indefinite postponement of the development of Dehra Dun. If the Hon. Mr. Sarma is still nervous of knocking at the door of the Assembly for the necessary grant, after its vote, there is an alternative which he can adopt. Let him knock at the door of Army Headquarters instead and plead for the reduction of a few British battalions in India and he will be able to endow this country with as many Research Institutes. But let him not play into the hands of Imperialism and strangle education at birth.

Notes of the Day

Mysore University.

The convocation addresses of our Universities, when delivered by the Chancellor, degenerate into political homilies, and even when the Vice-Chancellor speaks—unless he is a distinguished educationist, which is not always the case—they contain platitudes which provoke cynical smiles in the graduate receiving his degree. Mysore has more consideration for her new-fledged graduates and invites an educationist to deliver the convocation address. The address delivered by Mr. H. J. Bhabha, formerly of the Mysore Education Department, at the recent convocation, was cast in the orthodox mould and starting with Cardinal Newman's description of a University as a *Studium Generale* ended with an admonition for loyalty to Mysore State and the suzerain power. In the nature of things, however, no University can be a *Studium Generale* and each, therefore, specialises in some particular branch of knowledge, and Mr. Bhabha exhorted the Mysore University to encourage Kannada learning, to form its own schemes of education of women, oriental learning and adult education for giving instruction up to the level of University standards to people whom circumstances have not permitted the opportunity to acquire higher education. Referring to the increasing demand for education, he said: "When the Intermediate Colleges are formed it should be possible to start alternative classes from the fifth form, upwards, three periods in the morning being devoted to such cultural subjects as are necessary for all pupils, and the whole afternoon being devoted in the case of some pupils to academical subjects and in the case of others to special or vocational subjects and workshop practice, which would fit the pupils for practical work and a career in life without having to proceed to the University. There is no need for amphibious creations like Intermediate Colleges, and, as in America, the country *par excellence* of daring educational experiments, the objects in view can be gained by attaching a vocational wing to the high school, the technical training in the former being co-ordinated, as far as possible, with higher University teaching.

Education of Women.

For women, Mr. Bhabha suggested a course of instruction distinct from that for men, not only in the school but also in the College. "In the University a higher course worthy of it can be arranged for women in select portions of applied chemistry, applied hygiene, bacteriology, . . in economics of the household, in general and child psychology and ethics." Any course of studies *can* be arranged, but it is too much to ask women undergraduates to study the chemistry of potato fritters and the bacteriology of vegetable soup. Apart from the consideration of cost, always a serious consideration in a poor country like India, such hot-house education can hardly fit women products of the University for the battle of life. Granting that Indian opinion considers "that women's chief function in life is that of maker of the home, and man's chief happiness is to be found in a well-ordered home," it has to be remembered that a woman well-grounded in the classics will be a better cook in six months than another without the educational advantage in six years.

An Example of Economy.

As a specimen of economy in public expenditure we commend the following facts to the attention of the Indian authorities and the Inchcape Committee. The facts have been gathered from the speech of M. de Lasteyrie, the French Finance Minister, in the Chamber of Deputies, on the current year's Budget, and are accordingly official and trustworthy for all practical purposes. France, according to her Finance Minister, has reduced her military expenditure as follows:—

	in million francs.
1919	18,185
1920	7,648
1921	6,812
1922	4,910

Looked at merely in figures, it means a reduction in 4 years by 72 per cent. A 100 million sterling expenditure on armaments is large enough in all conscience. But, estimated in gold, on the basis of prices current in 1913, French expenditure had been reduced by 7.9 per cent., whereas British expenditure had *increased* by 19 per cent. The same tale is told with regard to the civil expenditure:

	in million francs.
1920	11,877
1921	9,988
1922	7,023

During the first half of the current year 28,000 officials had been suppressed, and this number, the Finance Minister said, would be increased to 50,000 by December 1st. There is no reason to doubt the *bona fides* of M. de Lasteyrie in his efforts towards retrenchment. The curse of French financing to-day lies not so much in a tendency towards Imperialism, as in the mistaken belief that the war-wastage can be and should be made good by bleeding Germany white.

Government and Shipping Enterprise.

A correspondent writes:—"Sir,—At a time when the apathy of the Government towards Indian shipping is more in evidence than before, it will be interesting to note how the Japanese Government have helped Japanese shipping to attain a powerful position on the seas. In India the coasting trade is the monopoly of the foreigners. In Japan the coasting trade is the preserve of the Japanese. No subsidies of any kind are granted by the Indian Government to help Indian shipping. Subsidies of different kinds are granted by the Japanese Government to develop Japanese shipping. One of the striking illustrations of the way in which these subsidies have helped the Japanese steamship companies to hold their own in the initial stage and to attain an eminent position in the shipping world is that of the Osaka Mercantile Steamship Company Limited, popularly known as the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. Had there been no subsidies the Company would never have made any profit in the initial stage. From 1899 to 1914 the subsidies it got from the Government always exceeded the net profits made by it. The following figures speak for themselves:

	Average amount of subsidies	Average amount of Profits.
1899-1903 ...	928259 Yens	647589 Yens
1904-1908 ...	1119333 Yens	819501 Yens
1909-1913 ...	2276746 Yens	1941950 Yens
1914 ...	2470712 Yens	2459270 Yens

Will those, who grow impatient and talk of liquidation of Indian Steamship Companies which have to breathe for their very life in the chilling atmosphere of Government's indifference and in face of strangling competition of the foreigners, take a lesson from the above and look at such great national undertakings not merely from the standpoint of rupees, annas and pies but from the broader vision of the full growth of our national life?"

ELECTION PROSPECTS

BIRKENHEAD'S BOLD BID FOR COALITION.

LABOUR ADHERES TO CAPITAL LEVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Mr. Bonar Law's prediction that there would be a big Conservative majority is not shared by Viscount Birkenhead, who, to-day, publishes and advice to the Conservative women of Liverpool to vote for Conservative candidates only if they undertake to co-operate with Mr. Lloyd George. Lord Birkenhead says that it is inconceivable that Mr. Bonar Law will obtain a working majority, and Mr. George is the only leader with whom he can combine.

With no outstanding issue and multiplication of candidates whereby straight fights will be extremely few, party organisers, in the different position from that in the previous elections, are somewhat doubtful as to their prospects. The Independent Liberals and the Labourites however, declare that reports from their constituencies are encouraging.

LABOUR AND ELECTION.

NOT DISMAYED BY OPPONENTS' AGITATION.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The headquarters of the Labour Party, to-day issued a declaration in which the party said that it was not dismayed by the agitation on the subject of the capital levy which the Labour's opponents were exploiting to the utmost of their ability. An official of the headquarters said that the party would adhere to its levy plan as the only method for dealing with the national debt. He anticipated that 200 Labour candidates would be elected.

Personalities of the contest have so far been confined largely to the Conservatives, Independent Liberals and National Liberals. The last-mentioned, who claim 178 candidates compared with 135 with which that group has generally been credited, point out that the Conservatives nominated include 78 follower of Mr. Chamberlain, whose attitude after th election is uncertain.

LL. G.'S WANING POPULARITY.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

It is significant that Mr. Lloyd George, despite evidences of his popularity, as indicated by cheering crowds, no longer figures among the speakers who are reported *verbatim*. This may be due to lack of space, for the papers, to-day, are hardly able to give room for Saturday's speeches, a perusal of which must be bewildering to the electorate as there is no clear-cut issue like the Home Rule or the Tariff Reform. Personal recrimination in the speeches sharpens the suggestion that the only issue before the electors is the late Government's record, especially in the Near East.

There are three-cornered contests in 209 constituencies, four-cornered in 26, and even 5 or 6 candidates in each of half a dozen constituencies. The Conservatives are attacking the National Liberals for 30 seats; the National Liberals are attacking the Conservatives for 4, and the Liberals for 11 seats: while the Independent Liberals are attacking 23 National Liberal seats, including 10 in Scotland, where everywhere there are evidences of understanding being very strong between the Conservatives and the National Liberals. All 32 women candidates will have to fight.

THE LAW CABINET.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

It is officially announced that Mr. Bonar Law's Cabinet is composed of 16 and it is thus smaller than any recent Cabinet excepted the War Cabinet.

NEW MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The quintet of new minor Ministerial oppointments includes the following:

The Financial Secretary of Treasury: Major J. W. Hills.

The Secretary for Mines: G. R. Lane-Fox.

The Paliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour: Major A. Boyd-Carpenter.

REDUCTION OF STRENGTH OF CABINET

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The reduction of the Cabinet by three is due to non-inclusion in the Cabinet of the Commissioner of Works and the fact that no Lord Privy Seal has been appointed and the disappearance of the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

REILLY COALMINE EXPLOSION.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Spangler (Pennsylvania).—Over fifty men have perished in a disastrous explosion in the Reilly coalmine. Thirty survivors have been taken to hospital, some of them in a desperate condition. Some of the rescue parties state that bodies were scattered throughout the pit workings and that many victims were overcome by gas when within a short distance of fresh aid. There was a crowd of men, women and children at the pithead throughout the night waiting for news of entombed relatives and friends.

STABILISING THE MARK.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Berlin.—The reparations commission has handed the German government a note requesting more definite and concrete proposals regarding the stabilisation of the mark and desiring to know what steps have been taken to regulate finances in accordance with the engagements undertaken by Germany. They request a speedy reply.

ANGORA AND ALLIES.

RECOGNITION OF NEW GOVT. DEMANDED.

WARSHIPS AND PASSAGE OF THE STRAITS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Constantinople.—The Angora representative has handed the Allied High Commissioners a second note, stating that warships of all nationalities must ask for authorisation to pass through the Straits, and must salute the new Government in the port. A further note demands that the State shall take over railways.

There is no further news regarding the abdication of the Sultan, but it is believed that the British authorities are taking measures to protect the Sultan and the heir to the throne.

The Allied Generals met Rafet Pasha today (6th November).

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The second Angora Note with regard to the passage of warships through the Straits stated that the regulations of the National Assembly provided that only one warship at a time could enter the Turkish ports and then only, if properly authorised. The Allied High Commissioners have categorically refused to discuss the demand regarding the passage of warships as being contrary to the terms of the original armistice and of the Mudania Convention.

PURELY DOMESTIC MATTER.

ALLIED GENERALS' OPINION.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Paris.—A Constantinople message says that the Allied Generals have signed a letter expressing the opinion that the new regime in Constantinople is purely a matter of domesti concern for Turkey.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

It is authoritatively stated that developments in Constantinople are very serious. The appointment of an administration favourable to Angora is an internal matter which does not concern outsiders. Any demand on the part of Angora to take over the civil administration of the occupied zone will be admitted, provided the terms of the Mudania Convention are upheld, securing the Allied military occupation of the zone. The demand for the Kemalist military occupation of the zone cannot be admitted by the Allies, however, as it conflicts with the Convention.

ALLIES REFUSE TO WITHDRAW.

THREE HOURS INTERVIEW WITH RAFET PASHA.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Constantinople (evening Nov. 6).—The Allied generals had a three hours interview with Rafet Pasha this morning. General Harrington pointed out that Rafet Pasha was apparently trying to usurp the authority of the Allied generals and seemed to forget the existence of the treaty of Mudros, which the Mudania convention did not supersede. The Allied generals were not able to divest themselves of authority and there could only be one control. . . . namely the Allied. Constantinople would eventually, probably within the next few weeks, be handed over to the Nationalists, but meanwhile the Allies would not surrender responsibility for maintaining order and security.

General Charpy of France and General Mombelli endorsed General Harrington's declaration. Rafet Pasha replying expressed ignorance of the Notes which the Angora representative had handed to the Allied High Commissioners and said that the Notes were diplomatic. He was anxious to work in agreement with the Allies, but was unable to accept any form of control. He promised to ask for instructions from Angora and to consult the Allied generals tomorrow. The meeting therefore ended in deadlock, but there is reason to believe that the Kemalists will climb down before the strong, united attitude of the Allies.

THREATENING SITUATION AT CHANAK.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

A threatening situation has developed at Chanak. Although the Turkish troops are keeping behind the lines, their gendarmerie who are really troops with a different label, have advanced to a point practically against the British wires and are actually preventing British patrols from advancing beyond the three mile limit. General Harrington is taking up the matter with Ismet Pasha.

ANTI-BRITISH DEMONSTRATIONS,

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Demonstrations in the Asiatic quarters of Constantinople took a nasty turn yesterday when the windows of Christian houses were smashed and two British soldiers stabbed necessitating the arrest of two Turkish police. Two British soldiers were also stabbed at Galata by the demonstrators who shouted "down with Britain, France and the Allies." The general impression is that the Kemalists are bluffing with a view to making the Allied position in Constantinople untenable before the Lausanne Conference.

MR. C. R. DAS SPEAKS

ENTER COUNCILS TO OBSTRUCT

CHANGE NOT IN PROGRAMME BUT DIRECTION

PLEA FOR FORMULATING SWARAJ SCHEME

NO REASON FOR DOUBT OR DESPAIR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRAOTI, Nov. 7.

Mr. C. R. Das has issued the following statement to the Press on the present situation:—

In my statement made to the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee on the 22nd of August, shortly after my release, I said, among other things, that in my opinion a change in the details of the Congress programme was necessary, but that I did not think it advisable to express my opinion on the whole situation before the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee had made its report. Now that the Committee has made its report I am free and I consider it to be my duty to place before the country a programme of work which the Indian National Congress should follow. At the very outset I desire to make it perfectly clear that there is no reason for entertaining any feelings of doubt or despair. The work which the Congress put in during the last year and a half is, in spite of its many defects, a marvel in History. It has succeeded in generating an ardent desire for Swaraj throughout the length and breadth of this vast country and it has proved beyond any doubt that the method of non-violent non-cooperation is the only method which we must follow to secure a system of Government which is in reality a foundation of Swaraj. But whereas the method of non-violent non-cooperation is sure and certain we have to consider how best to apply that method to the existing circumstances of the country.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

In my opinion, at Gaya, the Indian National Congress should commence its work for the year by a clearer declaration of the rights of the different communities in India under the Swaraj Government. So far as the Hindus and Mussalmans are concerned there should be a clear and emphatic confirmation of what is known as the Lucknow Compact. As regards the other communities such as Sikhs, Christians and Parsis, the Hindus and the Mohamedans who constitute the bulk of the people should be prepared to give them their just and proper share in the Swaraj administration. I propose that the Congress should bring about a real agreement between all these communities by which the rights of every minority should be clearly recognised in order to remove all doubts which may arise and all apprehensions which probably exist. I include amongst the Christians not only pure Indians but also Anglo-Indians and other people who have chosen to make India their home.

ESCHEW EXCLUSIVE POLICY.

I further think that the policy of exclusiveness which we have been following during the last two years should now be abandoned. There are in every country a number of people who are selfless followers of Liberty and who desire to see every country free. We cannot afford to lose their sympathy and cooperation. There should be established Congress Agencies in America and in every European country. We must keep ourselves in touch with world movements and in constant communication with the lovers of freedom all over the world. Even more important than this is the participation of India in the great Asiatic Federation which I see is in the course of formation. I have hardly any doubt that the pan-Islamic movement which was started on a somewhat narrow basis has given way or is about to give way to the great federation of all Asiatic people. It is the union of the oppressed nationalities of Asia. Is India to remain outside this union?

I acknowledge that all freedom must be won by ourselves but such a bond of friendship, love, sympathy and cooperation between India and the rest of Asia, nay, between India and all the liberty-loving people of the world, is destined to bring about the world peace. World peace, in my mind, means the freedom of every nationality and I go further and say that no nation on the face of the earth can be really free when other nations are in bondage. The policy which we have hitherto pursued was absolutely necessary for the concentration of the work we took upon ourselves to perform and I agreed with that policy whole-heartedly. To-day that very work demands a broader sympathy and a wider outlook.

CHANGE OR NO CHANGE.

Coming now to the question as to whether there should be any change in the existing programme of the Congress I desire to emphasise two matters about which there can hardly be any doubt. In the first place I must point out that the whole controversy of "change" or "no change" proceeds on a somewhat erroneous assumption. The question is not so much as to whether there should be a change in the *programme* of work, but the real question is whether it is not necessary now to change the *direction* of our activity in certain respects for the success of the very movement which we hold so dear.

Let me illustrate what I mean by a reference to the Bardoli resolution. In the matter of the boycott of schools and colleges the Bardoli resolution alters the direction of our activity, but does not in any way abandon the boycott. During the Swaraj year the idea was to bring students out of Government schools and colleges and if national schools were started they were regarded as a concession to the "weakness" of those students. The idea was, to quote again from the words of Mahatmaji, "political" and not "educational." Under the Bardoli resolution, however, it is the establishment of schools and colleges which must be the main activity of national education. The idea is "educational" and if it still be the desire of the Congress to bring students out of Government schools and colleges it is by offering them educational advantages. Here, the boycott of schools and colleges is still upheld, but the direction of our activity is changed. In fact such changes must occur in every revolution, violent or non-violent, as it is only by such changes that the ideal is truly served. In the next place we must keep in view the fact that according to the unanimous opinion of all the members of the Enquiry Committee Civil Disobedience on a large scale is at present out of the question because the people are not prepared for it.

BOYCOTT—FROM WITHIN.

I am of opinion that the question of the boycott of Councils which is agitating the country so much must be considered and decided in the light of the circumstances I have mentioned. I am not against the boycott of Councils. I am firmly of opinion that the system of the Reformed Councils with the "Steel Frame" of the Indian Civil Service built over by a diarchy of deadlocks and departments is absolutely unsuited to the nature and genius of the Indian nation. It is an attempt of the British Parliament to force a foreign system upon the Indian people. India has unhesitatingly refused to recognise this foreign system as the real foundation for Swaraj. With me it is not a question of more or less; I am always prepared to sacrifice much for a real basis of Swaraj nor do I attach any importance to the question as to whether the attainment of full and complete independence will be a matter of seven years or ten years or twenty years. A few years is nothing in the life-history of a nation, but India cannot accept a system such as this as the foundation of our Swaraj. The country has, therefore, made up its mind either to mend or to end these reformed Councils. Hitherto we have been boycotting the Councils from outside. We have succeeded in doing much. The prestige Councils is diminished and the country knows that the people who adorn the Council Chambers are not the true representatives of the people. But although we have succeeded in doing much these Councils are still there. It should be the duty of the Congress to boycott the Councils more effectively from within as also from without.

A HOPEFUL FIELD.

The Reformed Councils are really a mask which the bureaucracy has put on. I conceive it to be our clear duty to tear this mask from off their face. To end these Councils is the only effective boycott. A question has been asked as to whether it is possible. I think that it is possible if non-cooperators get the majority and I believe that having regard to the present circumstances of the country they are likely to get the majority. I am aware of the difficulties of the franchise. I am aware of the rules which prevent many of us from entering the Councils but making every allowances for all these difficulties I believe that we shall be in the majority. In any case we should adopt the recommendation of Hakim Ajmal Khan, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Patel in postponing the ultimate decision till the Congress of 1923 but in the meantime standing for election. If we stand for election in the beginning of 1923 the results will be declared before the Congress of 1923 and then we can proceed on facts and not on assumptions.

DOUBTS AND FEARS.

The question is also asked, "Supposing we are in a majority what are we to do?" We should begin our operations by a formal demand of the particular way in which we desire to mend the Councils. If our demand is not recognised we must non-cooperate with the Bureaucracy by obstructing in everything every work of the Council. We must disallow the entire budget, we must so proceed that the Council will refuse to do any work unless and until our demands are satisfied. I am aware of the large powers of veto which the Governor can exercise under the Reforms Act. Let them govern by veto till the time must come when they must either yield to our

(Continued on next page.)

NEAR EAST.

POSTPONEMENT OF CONFERENCE LIKELY

ANGORA'S DEMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Paris.—The people in well-informed circles state that, in view of the recent events in Italy and Turkey, it will be advantageous to postpone the Lausanne Conference for a week.

POSTPONEMENT OF PEACE CONFERENCE LIKELY.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

In consequence of the conflicting position in Constantinople, it is now thought likely that the Lausanne Conference may be postponed for a week for more.

Any further untoward event in Constantinople might easily create an entirely different situation.

GREECE TO PAY INDEMNITY.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

A message from Angora says that the National Assembly have instructed Ismet Pasha to secure the acceptance, at the Lausanne Conference, of the following points:—

1. That the frontiers of Turkey shall be in accordance with the national pact.
2. That Greece shall pay an indemnity.
3. That the Capitulations shall be suppressed.
4. That the frontiers of Iraq shall be modified.
5. That Turkey shall be given complete independence, financially, economically and politically.

THE EXODUS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE

ALLEGED LEVY BY KEMALISTS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Constantinople.—Affairs are approching one of the greatest catastrophies in history. The customs authorities have begun application of tariff collected in Kemalist regions, which amounts to five times the war time tariff. Numerous Turks are taking refuge in Embassies and appealing for protection. The better class Greeks and Armenians are leaving daily, but the exodus will become uncontrollable when the time comes to withdraw the Allied forces. A communique issued by the Allied High Commissioner says that the forces in occupation will remain for the present to ensure law and order and has had somewhat reassuring effect. Over seven thousand Greek refugees from villages in the neighbourhood of the Allied line were embarked under British auspices yesterday. Everybody is endeavouring to convert liras into sterling which is practically unobtainable and touched a record of thousand today. It is reported that Kemalists are imposing a levy on native Christian inhabitants in suburbs to keep up the Turkish forces.

ABOLITION OF CAPITULATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Constantinople.—The abolition of the capitulations is heralded by Rafet Pasha's decision that the Kemalist customs and excise duties and all personal taxes shall be applied to the inhabitants of Constantinople immediately.

ANXIETY FOR NON-TURKISH POPULATION.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

A grave view is taken in London and Paris of the new Turkish crisis, the origin of which is attributed to the permission given to Rafet Pasha to pass Constantinople *en route* to Thrace, of which he is the Governor-General. It is emphasised in London that the problem is not the retention of Constantinople, but the safety of its three-quarters of a million of non-Turkish inhabitants. It is regarded as inconceivable that the Allies will not decide on immediate common action to protect them. Indications of an Allied understanding up-to-now inspire more confident hopes than the previous crisis, though the present situation is worse as the Turkish armies are concentrated and fanaticism is increasing.

FRENCH PRESS INDIGNANT

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Newspapers in Paris to-day are painfully surprised at the Kemalist breach of the Mudania agreement and dwell on the imprudence of Turks challenging the Allies on the eve of the Lausanne Conference. They are confident that Mustapha's political good sense will relieve the situation. M. Poincare conferred with Marshal Foche yesterday according to a report of the "Petit Parisien," It is said that Marshal Foche adheres to the view that it is easy to prevent the Turks landing in Europe.

RHODESIA.

UNION WITH SOUTH AFRICA OUTVOTED.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Salisbury, (Rhodesia).—The referendum as regards the future Government of Rhodesia has resulted in 8774 for responsible Government and 5989 in favour of incorporation with the Union of South Africa.

THE CALIPHATE.

"ALWAYS ELECTIVE IN CHARACTER."

AGA KHAN'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The "Daily Express" reports an interview between its Paris correspondent and the Aga Khan with regard to events in Turkey. The Aga Khan contended that the Caliph had always been elected and the post was not hereditary. Three Sulan Caliphs had been deposed in the last thirty years. He attached no importance to the protests from India and believed that Indians would have to send a deputation to Europe to discover exactly what had occurred. A general meeting of Mahomedans was most likely to be called in Egypt, which was the most central place to provide a constitution for the Caliphate. The old system of the Caliphate had broken down. It had received its final blow in war time when it had disgraced itself.

WILL SULTAN LIVE OUTSIDE TURKEY?

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent says there is much speculation as to whether the Sultan will desire to reside in future among the Moslem faithful outside Turkey, for example in India.

HARINGTON VISITS SULTAN.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Constantinople.—The British High Commissioner, at the Sultan's request, is visiting the latter this afternoon. British troops, since yesterday, have been assisting to guard the palace.

SENATE SUPPRESSED.

LONDON, Nov 6.

General Rafet Pasha has suppressed the Turkish Senate.

TURKISH JOURNALIST ARRESTED.

Constantinople.—Ali Kemal Bey, a distinguished journalist of liberal views, has been arrested in a diplomatic club, the Cercle Orient.

BOLSTERING UP OPPOSITION.

BRITISH PRESS ON THE WAR-PATH.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Whether Angora Government's recent moves can be attributed to bluff, as some newspapers think, or whether recent successes of Kemalists have encouraged them to anticipate seriously that their demands can be enforced, the new situation is regarded seriously in London. Newspaper correspondents are again writing in a strain reminiscent of the period prior to the Mudania meeting, when war loomed on the horizon, but there is now a more confident note, doubtlessly inspired by the recent indications of a better Anglo-French understanding. Newspapers unanimously refuse to consider the Allied evacuation of Constantinople and accuse the Kemalists of seeking to impose terms in the spirit of conquerors. The "Daily Chronicle" considers that every important clause of the Mudania armistice is dead letter. Moreover, the paper says that the Turks clearly believe in the necessity of Lausanne. The "Times" believes that there is no danger of war if the Allies firmly resist the obviously unwarranted demands. The "Daily News" says that unless prompt Anglo-French action is taken, anything may happen. The most immediate anxiety is for the safety of the thousands of non-Turkish inhabitants of Constantinople. In this connexion, Constantinople telegrams record the alarm, notably of the Greeks and Armenians. A hundred thousand of the latter are preparing to leave. It is stated that the Sultan, after refusing to abdicate, requested British protection. Two companies of the Guards were despatched to patrol the Palace grounds.

NEW AFGHAN MINISTER TO FRANCE.

Paris.—The Afghan Minister has presented his credentials to M. Millerand.

IRISH IRREGULARS.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

A sturdy five-hour defence, which began in the dark, was put up by small garrisons totalling 26 and 40 Free State men in Enniskelin and Ballineen respectively. They are neighbouring villages in County Cork. The Irregulars attacked them in largely superior forces and compelled the garrisons to capitulate. Two Free State soldiers were killed and three wounded. Three Irregulars were found dead and four others are believed to have been killed while several more were wounded, and some captured. Twenty Free State soldiers were taken prisoners. Free State reinforcements subsequently reoccupied the villages.

"NO SURRENDER!"

DE VALERA'S DECLARATION.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Mr. De Valera has issued a statement in which he declares that there is no truth in the rumours about peace negotiations. He says that the principles which the Republicans are defending are, by their nature, irreducible, and not susceptible to a compromise. Victory for the Republic or an utter defeat and extermination are now the alternatives.

MR. C. R. DAS SPEAKS.

(Continued from previous page.)

demands or withdraw the Reforms Act. In either case it is a distinct trial for the nation and either course must bring us nearer to the realisation of our ideal.

It has also been suggested that the Bureaucracy will never allow the Non-co-operators to enter the councils. They will alter the rules to prevent such entry. I cannot conceive of anything better calculated to strengthen the cause of Non-co-operation than this. If any such rule is framed I should welcome it and again change the direction of our activities. The infant nationality of India requires this constant struggle for its growth and development.

DUTY BEFORE CONGRESS.

It follows from the course I recommend that it should be the duty of the Indian National Congress to frame a clear scheme of what we mean by a system of Government which is a real foundation of Swaraj. Hitherto we have not defined any such system of Government. We have not done so advisedly, as it was on the psychological aspect of Swaraj that we concentrated our attention. The nation to-day is burning with a desire for the attainment of Swaraj. It is the duty of the Congress, therefore, to place before the country a clear state of the system of Government which we demand. Swaraj, I know, is indefinable and is not to be confused with any particular system of Government. Yet the national mind must express itself and although the full outward explanation of Swaraj covers, and must necessarily cover, the whole life-history of a nation. The formulation of such a demand is necessary to-day.

With regard to the question of the boycott of schools and colleges I am still of opinion that such boycott should be carried on as effectively and in the same way as before. I however agree with the recommendations of the Enquiry Committee that proper schools and colleges should also be started. With regard to the question of the boycott of Law Courts and legal institutions I accept the main recommendations of the Committee. Many questions have been raised whether the right of defence should be allowed or not and in what cases and for what purposes. I have never been in love with the formal rules and I think it is impossible to frame rules which will cover all the circumstances which rise in particular cases. All that I desire to insist is the keeping in view of the principle of the boycott of Courts.

With regard to the questions of Hindu-Moslem Unity, untouchability and such matters I agree with the recommendations of the Enquiry Committee. I desire to point out however, that true unity of all sections of the Indian nation can only be based on a proper cooperation and the recognition by each section of the rights of the others. We will do little good to the section known as untouchables if we approach them in a spirit of superiority. We must engage them in the work before us and we must work with them side by side and shoulder to shoulder.

KHADDAR AND SWARAJ.

I now come to the question of Khaddar which I regard as one of the most important questions before us. On this point I quote from my statement made to the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee on the 22nd of August: "I am opposed to the manufacture of *khaddi* on a commercial basis. The ideal is to make the people of this country self-reliant and self-contained. This work is difficult but essential and should be carried on with all our strength. I would much rather that a few families became self-contained than factories started on a large scale. Such factories represent a short-sighted policy and though no doubt they would satisfy the present need they must inevitably create an evil which it would be difficult to eradicate." It is often stated that Khaddar alone will bring us Swaraj. I ask my countrymen to consider in what way it is possible for Khaddar to lead us to Swaraj. It is in one sense only that the statement may be said to be true. We must regard Khaddar as the symbol of Swaraj but what would that symbol signify? To my mind such a symbol worship requires the spreading out of all non-cooperation activities in every possible direction. It is only thus that the speedy attainment of Swaraj is possible. I am further of opinion that the Congress should take up the work of the organisation of the labourers and peasants more effectively than it had hitherto done.

In conclusion I ask all sections of our countrymen to follow the ideal of Swaraj and the method of non-violent non-cooperation; to stop all rambling and fruitless disputes and discussions; to approach the circumstances with a broad mind and without indulging in doctrinaire theories and to make an united effort to reach the goal. To-day I repeat the message of hope with which we started. Despair is not for us. Petulence and pride, anger and annoyance are not for those who must sacrifice themselves for Swaraj. The life of the nation manifests itself in many ways and in many directions. We must embrace each and every one of these and march on with the banner of Swaraj and non-violent non-cooperation in our hands.

ENTRY INTO COUNCILS.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S SPECIAL PLEADING

NEED FOR WELL CONSIDERED VERDICT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 6.

Addressing a large gathering of the citizens to-night, Pandit Motilal Nehru spoke for about two hours on the question of entry into the councils and amplified the Civil Disobedience Committee's report, expressing disappointment at non-unanimity on this question among his colleagues. He would not have been a party to this question, had the country expressed its approval of mass civil disobedience and had the triple demands of Congress been fulfilled, but as the country stood to-day there, was no other course left but to enter the Councils and carry non-cooperation there by wrecking the reforms and forcing the hands of the Government to yield to their demands and thereby get Mahatma Gandhi and others released. In his opinion there was practically no boycott of the councils so long as the Moderates and loyalists stood for election and carried on the work of the councils. Either the councils should be boycotted altogether or else they should go there and wreck the reforms by continually forcing the Governors to pass legislation by certification. They were not going to the councils to cooperate with or help the Government in any way. Their policy was to obstruct and paralyse government. It would be foolish for them to sit down idly and wait for Mahatma Gandhi's advice till he came out of the jail. The Pandit thought that Mahatma would be pleased to hear that the leaders of the country did choose a right path in his absence whereby the forced Government to yield to their demands.

When Pandit Motilal resumed his seat, Mr. Santanam rose and said that he was not convinced by the arguments of the Pandit who was after all a sound lawyer of 36 years' standing and was only pleading his case as an experienced lawyer would. He asked the audience to consider the other point of view of the question and then give their judgment. There would be no advantage in going to the councils, said Mr. Santanam, and no case had been made out by Pandit Nehru in its favour.

"CONFESSION OF FAILURE."

The "Leader" writes:—

It should be evident from the extracts given above that the Committee has practically admitted the failure of the entire non-co-operation programme, but the report is so cleverly written that it likely to confuse the less critical reader and to mislead him. But in spite of the failure of the items of non-cooperation, the report has played with the idea of civil disobedience. An overwhelming number of witnesses who appeared before the Committee opposed the starting of mass civil disobedience, and consequently the Committee has definitely stated that the country is not ready for mass civil disobedience or a general no-tax campaign in any province or district. It has authorised the disobedience of illegal orders by individuals in accordance with the directions of the Provincial Congress Committees and has given power to these committees to sanction limited mass civil disobedience.

The Committee was equally divided on the question of entry into Councils. It has to be noted in this connection that all the members of the Committee, with one exception, recorded their opinion against any change in the existing programme, after a full consultation among the members held after the Committee's tour was concluded. It was on the 7th October that it appeared that two of the members had reconsidered their position and that the Committee was equally divided over this question. Messrs. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, Ansari and Raja Gopalachariar, who oppose the entry into the Councils, and Hakim Ajmal Khan Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. V. J. Patel, who support it, have expressed their views separately. The opponents point out by reference to the evidence recorded by the Committee, that the 'proposal of our colleagues stands shorn of support from all but an extremely negligible number of Congressmen in the country and is very different from the position taken up by the leaders like Messrs. Kelkar, Aney and others who have been agitating for the removal of the boycott of Councils for somatime past.' In fact only 15 witnesses out of the 366 witnesses examined advocated entry into into the Councils for total obstruction. It would thus appear that the views expressed by Pandit Motilal Nehru, Hakim Ajmal Khan, and Mr. V. J. Patel represented the opinion of a negligible section of the non-cooperators and can scarcely be called representative. We have not space left to criticise the plan of action suggested by these gentlemen in connection with the Councils and we reserve our comments to a later issue.

The report, we are constrained to say, will damage the cause of non-cooperation still further. It is lacking in frankness and courage. It abounds in self-deception and self-glorification and an utterly one-sided presentment of facts. The Moderates, the Government and all opponents of non-cooperation are wrong, only the non-cooperators are almost immaculate. It shows that the leaders have not yet fully awakened to realities and that the process of disillusionment is only partial. An inordinate sense of pride and prestige perhaps stands in the way of a candid confession of mistake. The abuse of Moderates and misrepresentation of facts was not necessary to make out a case for the wrecking of the Reforms by entry into the Councils for obstructive purposes. There are portions of the report which can be used with deadly effect by the opponents of Indian progress. We are afraid the authors of the report have neither rendered any service to the country nor to their own cause.

OPINION IN MORADABAD DIVIDED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 7.

A message from Moradabad says the United Provinces Non-Cooperators are divided on the Civil Disobedience Committee's report. Addressing a meeting there, Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer formerly of the "Independent", repudiated the recommendations suspending the propaganda against the boycott of colleges, and disapproved of entry into Councils. Some other speakers put in a plea for responsive cooperation and the formation of a centre party.

It is understood, continues the message, Pundit Motial Nehru will lead the campaign to enter Councils with a view to destroy them. Timely agitation is expected in the United Provinces.

PT. NEHRU AT LAHORE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 6.

Pandit Motilal Nehru arrived here to-day. He will address a public meeting this evening.

NON-CO-OPERATION.

C. D. COMMITTEE'S REVIEW

NATURE OF ENQUIRY OUTLINED.

The following is the introductory chapter of the Report of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee:—

APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The following resolution was passed by the All-India Congress Committee after prolonged discussion at its meeting held on the 6th, 7th and 8th June 1922.

"This Committee records its satisfaction that although in spite of the suspension of all aggressive activities by the Congress Committees repression in a most severe form has been resorted to by the Government in several parts of the country, the spirit of the Congress workers has not been daunted and the constructive programme laid down by the Committee is being loyally carried out at great sacrifice in every province.

"The Committee has taken note of the widespread feeling that in view of the extreme by unfair manner in which the policy of repression is being carried out by the Government the country should be advised to resort to some form of civil disobedience to compel the Government to abandon their present policy and to agree to concede the Triple Demand of the Congress. But the Committee is of opinion that the carrying out of the Constructive Programme will be the best preparation for even mass civil disobedience while it will also be the most effective means of furthering the objects of the Congress. The Committee therefore earnestly appeals to the country to concentrate all its efforts upon carrying out the Constructive Programme to the fullest extent and to endeavour to complete it within the shortest period possible.

"That the further consideration of the question whether civil disobedience in some form or some other measure of a similar character should be taken up at the next meeting of the Committee to be held at Calcutta on the 15th of August next.

"That in the meantime the President be requested to nominate and authorise a few gentlemen to tour round the country and report on the situation to the next meeting.

"Note—This resolution does not in any way affect the resolution passed at Delhi on the 25th February last."

SCOPE OF THE ENQUIRY.

The resolution quoted above embodies the terms of reference to us. As we understand those terms, we are called upon to report on the general situation in the country and place all available material before the All-India Committee which may help in the "further consideration of the question whether civil disobedience in some form or some other measure of a similar character should be adopted." The term "civil disobedience" appears to be wide enough to include all forms of non-violent disobedience of law or orders having the force of law. But, however wide the field it may cover, it is, in common with all other Congress activities, subject to the restriction that the line of action chosen must not offend against the principle of Non-co-operation accepted by the Congress, nor come into conflict with the programme laid down at the Special Session held in Calcutta, and the regular Sessions held at Nagpur and Ahmedabad. We take it that the All-India Committee has no power to go behind the resolutions passed at these Sessions and entertain proposals inconsistent with them. It follows that the civil disobedience or other similar measure, the adoption of which is to be considered at the next meeting of that Committee, must be confined to some action authorised or permitted by the Congress resolutions as they stand, and that the "situation" which we have to investigate is intended to have a bearing on such action. That being so, all questions, involving a modification of those resolutions in any particular would, ordinarily, be entirely beyond the scope of an enquiry of the nature we are called upon to make.

NATURE OF EVIDENCE TAKEN.

Having regard, however, to the fact that changes in some items of the non-co-operation programme were insisted upon in certain responsible quarters long before our Committee was appointed, and in view of the further fact that the All-India Congress Committee may be advised to make some recommendations in that behalf to the Congress, we invited and have since admitted evidence on all points bearing upon the future progress of the whole movement as will appear from the questions issued (Appendix I) and the tabular synopses of the evidence recorded (Appendices III-VII). This course appeared to us all the more desirable as it was calculated to serve the twofold object of collecting valuable general information without extra trouble and expense, and of relieving to some extent the tension of public feeling which had been apparent for some time past. We are glad to be able to state that our expectations in this respect have been realised. In the process of collecting a store of useful material we have by *viva voce* examination of witnesses cleared much of the mist that had gathered round the movement. This material will be available when the occasion to deal with it arises. We have, on all the points, endeavoured so to arrange and classify the evidence as to indicate the general feeling on any particular subject at a glance.

THE PROCEDURE.

The procedure followed in taking evidence was first to call for written answers to the questions published in the press and supplied to the various Congress Committees, and then to examine such witnesses *viva voce* as offered themselves. The written answers received in any centre were arranged in convenient groups representing distinct sets of opinions, and witnesses belonging to each group were then asked to elect a spokesman who was examined at length in the presence of other members of his group. After his examination was completed, each member of the group was allowed full opportunity to state his points of difference, if any, from the spokesman, and these points were duly noted. With a view to avoid invidious distinctions we refrained from sending out special invitations to selected gentlemen asking them to give evidence before us, and considered the general invitation implied in the publication of the questionaire to be sufficient for all practical purposes. We have shut out no evidence of any kind offered to us and the opinions collected are fairly representative of all shades of political thought within the Congress.

We received written answers from 459 witnesses of whom 366 were orally examined by us, the remaining 93 not attending.

ENQUIRY *IN CAMERA*.

The *viva voce* examination was conducted *in camera* for the obvious reason that an enquiry of this kind is, in its very nature of a confidential character. We preserved this character with a view to encourage the witnesses to speak out their candid opinions without let or hindrance. Some of them, however, have published their written answers though the fact, that the enquiry was being held *in camera* and that the representatives of the press had been excluded from the very beginning, was duly notified. On the question being raised at Poona, the Chairman left it to the discretion of the witnesses to deal with their written answers as they pleased but adhered to the decision in regard to the *viva voce* part of the evidence for the reasons stated.

EVIDENCE NOT PRINTED.

After the completion of the enquiry certain members of the All-India Congress Committee suggested the printing of the whole evidence to enable members to have copies in good time before its next meeting. The proposal was considered by the Committee, but in view mainly of the heavy expenditure involved, the printing of the voluminous evidence was not undertaken. Careful charts and tables briefly summarising the evidence on each head of enquiry have, however, been prepared to form a part of the report (See Appendices III-VII) and facilities have been provided for the inspection of the complete record at six important centres viz., Madras, Poona, Bombay, Delhi, Allahabad and Calcutta. This course was approved by the President of the Congress.

THE TOUR.

The itinerary of our tour is appended (See Appendix II). It will be noticed that in view of the original date fixed for the meeting of the All-India Committee (August 15th) we had to compress our programme within very narrow time-limits. We were compelled to omit Sindh, Ajmere-Merwara and Central India and Bihar entirely from our programme and could only visit the principal towns in the other Provinces except the U. P. where the importance of Cawnpore and Allahabad claimed a short stay at each. It was arranged to examine witnesses from the Provinces originally omitted at such centres on the programme as were convenient to the Provinces concerned. The Ajmere-Merwara and Central India witnesses were accordingly examined at Ahmedabad. The Sind witnesses were also to be examined at Ahmedabad but they could not attend. All this time it was felt that the date of the next meeting of the All-India Committee having been fixed by that Committee itself by formal resolution passed at Lucknow, it was not competent to the Enquiry Committee to alter it; but some time after the tour had begun letters were received from certain members suggesting a postponement of the meeting of the All-India Committee on the ground that the great Hindu festival of Janmashtmi fell on the 16th August; and from certain other members asking for more time to consider our report than would be availble to them if the original date was adhered to. In view of these suggestions a circular letter was issued by the Working General Secretary to all the members; and the replies received from most provinces favoured a postponement. Hakim Ajmal Khan, as the Acting President of the Congress, accordingly fixed the 15th September for the next meeting of the All-India Committee and this enabled us to visit Patna, and relieve the witnesses from Bihar from undertaking the journey to Calcutta. Time has now been further extended by Mr. C. R. Das, the President, under circumstances already notified to the members.

PROPAGANDA.

We have already stated the procedure followed in the examination of witnesses at the places visited by us. It is necessary to add that the recording of evidence was not the only work done. We took occasion to visit several Khaddar manufacturing centres in Southern India and Assam. Our visit to Tezpur (Assam) was specially instructive. We were gratified to find that the ancient cottage industry of the Assam Silk cloth manufacture which was on the decline had received an impetus by the Congress propaganda. In the course of our tour we have also freely availed of the opportunities which came to us to address public meetings. These were as a rule at-

Continued on page 8.

PALESTINE ARABS BOYCOTT CENSUS.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE TO ZIONISM.

A situation has arisen recently threatening to interfere considerably with the execution of the Palestine census due on October 24. Last month the Arab Executive issued a circular which declared that Arabs should not participate in the forthcoming elections, but advised participation in the census. The Executive was influenced in so doing by the realisation that a periodical census is the normal procedure in civilised countries, and even more by the fact that the result will show unquestionably a large majority of Arabs over Jews, Writes the "Morning Post" Correspondent.

Since then several factors have caused the Executive to reconsider its decision, firstly that the census is similar to the British system, i. e., counting only those actually in Palestine on the particular date, whereas under the Ottoman system, to which the Arabs are accustomed, the whole family is included, irrespective of the habitat of any particular member on the particular date, because many of their compatriots are now abroad in Egypt, Syria, or America. The Executive considered that this method would not show the true numerical superiority of the Arabs. It is also suspected that the census is connected with the unpopular elections. Indeed, the Palestine Government has not so informed the Arabs. In addition, the fellaheen are suspicious of the census, fearing military service and further taxation.

Consequently on October 15 the Executive issued a circular instructing the Arabs not to participate in the census for the above reasons. Particularly noteworthy is the emphasised fact that in consequence of the new Turkish situation the Sevres Treaty is non-existent, the status of Palestine undefined, and therefore the Government measures are invalid. The Government retaliated the same day by seizing the circular in the post, arresting some of the distributors, informing the Arab Executive that its members are liable to prosecution and imprisonment, and demanding an explanation.

A GOVERNMENT THREAT.

The Executive replied to-day denying any illegality and disagreeing with the method of the census, but saying that they wished to absolve themselves from the responsibility of advising their compatriots against taking steps possibly not in the interests of the Arabs but giving individuals liberty of action. The Government's rejoinder was that it considered the circular illegal, but awaited the holding of the census. If obstruction were caused it would proceed to prosecute the obstructionists and their instigators.

There is little doubt that the situation is only one of the first fruits in Palestine of the New Near East crisis. The Arabs are not slow to realise that the Sevres Treaty, with its implications towards the former Turkish possessions, is now defunct, and the pending new treaty between the Turks and the Allies furnishes a chance of renewing their claims and aspirations, particularly relying on one clause in the Turkish national pact demanding self-determination for the Arab countries for merely Turkish. The knowledge that the Arab cause has received an impetus mainly for the reason of the Turkish victory does not, as many think, represent a wish for Turkish rule. The Arabs' one wish is the removal of Zionist influence.

Following up their opportunity the Executive intend to send a delegation to the peace conference to represent their aspirations. It will consist of three Moslems, one Christian, namely, Kazim Pasha, President; Sheikh Abdul Kadar Muzzaffer, and Amin Effendi Tamimi. Shibly Jamal is leaving shortly, first proceeding to Egypt, where he will consult the Palestine Committee, from there possibly to Constantinople for a consultation with Kemal, and thence to the Conference.

U. P. COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 6.

At the U. P. Council to-day, Hon. Pandit Jagat Narain introduced the Select Committee Report on the U. P. District Boards Amending Bill. The main subject of discussion to-day was the question of Communal Representation to Mohamedans.

Babu Sankar Dayal, non-party member, moved that there should be no separate electorate for Moslems.

Hon. Pandit Jagat Narain explained the position of Government after mentioning that provision in the Bill for separate representation in Council was based on recommendations of Rule 13, the Committee of which included Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Wasir Hassan and others. He said Government would not interfere in the controversy, but would leave the question to the decision of the Council.

Nawabzada Mahomed Yusuf opposed the amendment.

Hon. Sir Ludire Porter and Raja of Mahumadabad and the entire body of officials with the exception of Mr. F. Fremantle and two Hindu members. Mr. Kaar Parmanand and Babu Sankar Dayal voted against the retention of the provision, while all Hindus including Ministers, the entire progressive party and landlords and Mr. Fremantle and Mr. Jackson, a European representative, voted in support of the provision in the Bill.

Mr. Nawabzada Muhammad Yusuf then moved that Moslem representation should be 25 per cent. instead of 15 per cent. as provided in the Bill in case where the Moslem population was between 1 and 5 per cent. of the total population.

The amendment was under discussion when the Council adjourned.

KAIRA MUNICIPALITY & TEACHERS' PAY.

GOVT. ORDER DISREGARDED.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 7.

The Kaira municipality has resolved to make payment to its teachers according to the old scale from January next, as the Government did not consult it, and look into its financial condition while fixing the new scale. It is stated that the Municipality will act according to this resolution if Government does not in the meanwhile explain its position.

THE EXCESSES IN ANATOLIA.

GREEKS AND THE BURNING OF BROUSSA.

The Special Correspondent of the "Morning Post," telegraphing from Constantinople, in mail week wrote:

Rightly or wrongly, the Turks believe that they have been harshly treated by the European and American Press on account of alleged recent Turkish atrocities in Asia Minor. The higher officers at the Turkish headquarters at Mudania during the Conference week pointed out to me that the world had been horrified by the accounts of massacres of Christian minorities by tens of thousands, and by the burning of a great city; but, they continued, what the world has not heard have been the stories of the harsh treatment and deportation of the Mohammedan population on the line of the retreating Greeks, the complete and wanton destruction of the fruits of the earth wherever the fleeing Greeks had passed, and the extensive destruction by fire of towns and villages, the blackened ruins of which to-day trace unmistakably the path of the retiring Greek divisions.

AN ALLIED WITNESS.

In this connection, and as remarkable corroborative evidence of part of the Turkish assertions, I have just been informed by Allied circles here that the French Captain Renaudineau, one of the Allied officers in charge of Turkish gendarmerie detachments, was in the northwestern portion of Asia Minor before and during its evacuation by the beaten Greeks, and that he witnessed among other things, the systematic destruction by the retreating Greeks of part of the city of Broussa, one of the leading commercial centres of Asia Minor. The systematic destruction of the city and its nighbouring villages was inaugurated on September 5 by the Greeks, when they realised evacuation was inevitable. The Armenian and Greek civil population heartily co-operated with the Greek Army in applying brands to all residences in the vicinity. Captain Renaudineau, I am reliably informed by Allied officers here, himself heard the Greeks officers give directions to the Armenian and Greek inhabitants of these villages to remove their goods and chattels instantaneously as a big conflagration would soon be surging through the residential areas! As the flames spread, the Greek and Armenian civilians, worked up by the prevalent excitement, were seen to join in the work of incendiarism, setting ablaze with fine impartiality the homes both of themselves and of Mohammedans, well knowing that they, as a Christian minority guilty of war against the advancing Turks, would not return to those abodes again.

DELIBERATE PLANS.

The Greek soldiers, on the instructions of higher authority, ensured the rapid spread of the flames by pouring benzine taken from their military stores on all tactical points, and further by hurling Greek military incendiary bombs into tender where the blaze had not already caught. That it was planned and deliberate is proved, if the evidence of Captain Renaudineau is accepted, as he says, according to the high Allied circles here, that when he and a number of his men, in company with a number of civilians tried to rush fire-fighting apparatus to the spot Greek officers and soldiers barred the way with levelled revolvers and rifles. Thus the Captain and his men were helplesses witness of the destruction.

Captain Renaudineau, according to the same source, saw several corpses of Mohammedan women who had first been violated and later murdered by bayonet thrusts in the lower abdomen. He also says that several Turkish children and men over military age were killed by the fleeing Greeks. Fortunately for the city, according to him as quoted by the authority given above, the Turks entered in time to prevent its complete destruction by fire. About one-quarter of the whole place was burned.

MCGRIGOR BANK FAILURE.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The first meeting of the creditors of McGrigor's Bank, who were army agents, was held in the Holborn restaurant to-day before a crowded attendance. The Official Receiver stated that the liabilities were approximately £820,000. The assets included £639,000 in overdrafts and loans. The balance on the wrong side was £117,000. He very strongly condemned the absence of the balance sheet. The committee of inspection elected Mr. Russell Kettle of Deloitte Plender and Company, who was appointed trustee. He considered that he would be able to pay a dividend of half a crown in the pound towards the end of the next week. The meeting passed unanimously a resolution declaring that the War Office, by appointing the firm its agents without enquiring into its financial position, was morally, if not legally, liable for the firm's obligations; and urged the absolute necessity for the War Office to make good the losses which were causing acute distress.

The partners—Sir James McGrigor and Mr. Albert Biss—were absent from the meeting. Sir James McGrigor is suffering from nervous breakdown. The Official Receiver said that Sir James stated that the business was just solvent when he entered it but no balance sheet was prepared. The profit and loss account appeared in a private ledger. An account was submitted to the War Office in 1921 but this was not sent to the Official Receiver, and the debtors. He stated that many temporary war staff members were incompetent. Cheques were honoured which should not have been honoured. Customers were allowed to overdraw without authority. A large number of temporary customers withdrew their accounts on demobilisation. This was a heavy drain on the resources of the bank. The chairman criticised the neglect to supervise the book debts and mentioned an advance of £60,000 made 22 years ago to a person who was now dead and insolvent, which still stood in the books against a few securities of small value. The meeting requested the Earl of Derby to grant an early interview with the trustee and the secretary.

TAMIL NADU CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

TIRIPPUR, Nov. 6.

The Tamil Nadu Conference after a heated discussion passed by a large majority a resolution supporting the boycott of Councils. A resolution urging the boycott of British goods and another adopting Mass Civil Obedience were rejected. The Conference passed a resolution to boycott the Empire Exhibition.

The Tamil Nadu Provincial Khilafat Conference, under the presidency of Janab Muhammad Sultan Sahib of Coimbatore, was also held to-day in the same pandal.

NON-CO-OPERATION.

(Continued from page 8.)

tended by large audiences varying from five to thirty thousand or more. We were accorded the warmest of welcomes wherever we went by immense crowds of men and women of all classes and were honoured by the Municipalities of Jubbulpore, Poona, Bijapur, Erode, Guntur and Bezwada, and numerous influential public bodies who presented addresses to us. The enthusiasm which prevailed everywhere stood out in marked contrast to the despondence of some of the witnesses who appeared before us. We shall deal with the different phases of public feeling which presented themselves to us, and the causes to which they have been attributed, in their proper place but it may be generally stated here that we have met no man or woman, in any part of this vast country, who has not the success of our movement at heart. We are convinced that no amount of repression or oppression can affect the deep-rooted desire of the people for immediate Swaraj.

GRAVITY OF THE TASK.

It has fallen to us to examine the magnificent work of the greatest man of the age now resting behind the walls of the Yeravda prison. The gravity of our task, apparent as it was at the outset, impressed us more and more strongly as we proceeded with the enquiry. At every step we realized the invaluable guidance afforded by the general plan so carefully worked out by the masterful genius who till recently directed the campaign in person. We were naturally reluctant to put it lightly away in his absence from the field of operations. Great, however, as is our respect and admiration for Mahatma Gandhi, we have not allowed it to come in the way of our clear duty. We have approached his work with reverence but have examined it with care. We have endeavoured to face existing conditions with an open mind controlled only by our unshakeable faith in the high purpose of the great movement. We have wholly discountenanced open revolt against the general scheme of non-violent Non-Co-operation at one end and utter subservience to the minutest detail at the other.

In the following chapter the Committee refer to causes which led to the advent of the Non-Cooperation movement:—

THE CRISIS OF 1919.

The year 1919 was remarkable for the happening of events destined to leave a lasting impression on the history of India. It began with the appearance of what Mahatma Gandhi called at the time "an unmistakable symptom of a deep-rooted disease in the governing body", popularly known as the Rowlatt Bill. It is common knowledge how this obnoxious measure was passed into law in the teeth of unanimous Indian opposition in and out of the Council. The same year witnessed the passing of a Reform Act, or, as the country as a whole rightly apprehended it to be, an apology or an eye-wash for real reform. In that year, also occurred the infamous but never forgettable Punjab atrocities. In unwilling response to a strong and insistent demand for a Royal Commission, only a committee of enquiry presided over by Lord Hunter was appointed and that by the Government of India whose conduct itself was in issue. While the Government was still marking time a committee of enquiry, with Mahatma Gandhi and other eminent lawyers, was appointed to enquire into the matter under the auspices of the Congress. The Congress refused to lead evidence before the Hunter Committee as the Government of the Punjab refused to allow the leaders in prison to appear in person and tender evidence before the Committee. A step in Non-Co-operation was thus taken.

THE AMRITSAR CONGRESS.

Whilst both the official and Congress enquiries were proceeding, the Amritsar Congress met. Two or three days previous to the assembling of the Congress, on the 24th of December 1919, a Royal Proclamation was issued giving His Majesty's assent to the Reform Act and granting a general amnesty to those concerned in the Punjab "rebellion" who were not guilty of actual violence. As a result thereof the Ali Brothers and the Punjab leaders who had been condemned to various terms of punishment were released and their unexpected entry into the Congress *Pandal* evoked the greatest enthusiasm. The disclosures of official barbarities made in the evidence given before the Hunter Committee had sent a thrill of horror throughout the country. On top of this, came the grievous discontent caused by the ludicrously small "concessions" in the Reform Act. The Congress felt itself insulted at this poor half-hearted measure, but in response to the earnest appeal of Mahatma Gandhi and the Moderate leaders, resolved for the time being that while the reforms were "inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing" the Congress would work them for what they were worth.

SPECIAL CONGRESS SESSIONS CALLED.

Two months after the Congress concluded its sessions, the report of the Congress (Punjab) Enquiry Committee was published (March 1920). The details disclosed in the report were received with indignant horror in the country and the Government's delay in publishing the Hunter Report roused widespread suspicion. This was confirmed when on 3rd May 1920 the majority and minority Reports of the Hunter Committee and the unsatisfactory despatches of the Government of India and the Secretary of State thereon were published after the Government had shut out the ordinary legal remedies to the subject by passing an Indemnity Act. The All-India Congress Committee, after this, lost no time in meeting to consider the question and decided on summoning a special session of the Congress at Calcutta.

TOWARDS NON-CO-OPERATION.

It has been regarded in India from times immemorial as the highest duty of the people to refuse to assist a Government that will not listen to their grievances. The inherent right of the subject to compel redress has in India been generally asserted by voluntarily and peacefully undergoing suffering to the utmost when feeling is genuine and deeply stirred. It is this ancient practice, which in the troublous times of the Partition of Bengal suggested the idea of withdrawing co-operation from the Government in certain directions. Presiding at the Benares Session of the Congress in 1905 the late Mr. Gokhale, referring to the influential opinion which had ranged itself against the Partition, uttered the following prophetic words:—

"If the opinions of even such men are to be brushed aside with contempt, if all Indians are to be treated as no better than dumb, driven cattle; if men whom any other country would delight to honour are to be thus made to realize the utter humiliation and helplessness of their position in their own country, then all I can say is: 'Good-bye to all hope of co-operating in any way with the bureaucracy in the interests of the people. I can conceive of no greater indictment of British rule than that such a state things should be possible after a hundred years of that rule."

Two years later the late Lokamanya Tilak expounded the principle of non-co-operation in a remarkable speech and was followed up by Mr. Gokhale in 1909 who, in moving the resolution regarding Indians in South Africa, at the Lahore Congress, thus explained the doctrine of "passive resistance" which is merely one form of Non-Co-operation:—

"What is the passive resistance struggle is essentially defensive in its nature and fights with moral and spiritual weapons. passive resister resists tyranny by undergoing suffering in his own person. He pits soul-force against brute-force; he pits the divine in man against the brute in man; he pits suffering against oppression, pits conscience against might; he pits faith against injustice; right against wrong."

Let those who invoke the blessed memories of Gokhale and Tilak, in and out of season, to run down non-co-operators ponder over these noble sentiments. While the clear political insight of both these devoted patriots clearly saw the shadows cast by coming events, it was left to Mahatma Gandhi to expound a practical policy and programme of Non-Co-operation and to lead the struggle against a Government which had forfeited the confidence of the people. Time was now ripe. The denial of justice in the matter of the Punjab atrocities and of the Khilafat had deeply stirred the country to the innermost depths of its soul. The seed thrown by Mahatma Gandhi fell on prolific soil and immediately took root.

FIRST KHILAFAT RESOLUTION.

The All-India Khilafat Conference held at Delhi in November 1919 resolved to withdraw co-operation from Government, under the advice of Mahatma Gandhi, if the Khilafat question was not satisfactorily settled. The resolution was in general terms and stated that in the event of the Khilafat question not being satisfactorily solved, "the Mussalmans of India shall progressively withhold all co-operation from the British Government." This decision as re-affirmed by the Calcutta meeting of the Muslim League and by other conferences in the country. The Madras Khilafat Conference held on the 17th April, 1920, further defined the nature of the progressive scheme of non-co-operation to be (1) renunciation of honorary posts, titles and membership of Councils; (2) giving up of posts under Government; (3) giving up of appointments in the police and military forces; and (4) refusal to pay taxes.

LEADERS' CONFERENCE AT ALLAHABAD.

Although at this stage the movement of non-co-operation was concerned mainly with the Khilafat question, Mahatma Gandhi resolved to refer the question to a Conference of leaders of all parties which met at Allahabad on the 2nd of June, 1920. At this Conference the policy of non-co-operation was decided upon and a Committee was appointed consisting of Mahatma Gandhi and some of the Muslim leaders to draw up the programme. The committee published the programme in July and it was in this programme that the boycott of schools and colleges and of law courts first figured.

THE CALCUTTA CONGRESS.

In the meantime the political situation had become worse. The attitude of the Government had become clearer in regard to the Punjab, the Khilafat and the Reforms, and the Punjab debate in both Houses of Parliament had destroyed the last vestige of faith in the Government. It was generally agreed that the time had come for vigorous action. The Special Congress, which met at Calcutta in September 1920, was called upon to consider the programme as well as the policy of Non-Co-operation. In the Subjects Committee all Mahammadan members, except Mr. Jinnah, voted with the Mahatma, while many prominent non-Muslim Nationalists supported Mr. Das, who led the opposition to Mahatmaji. It is noteworthy that in the Subjects Committee and, to a lesser extent in the open Congress, Mahatmaji was met with no inconsiderable opposition on the question of this triple boycott. But the extreme disappointment in the country in the matter of the redress of the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs and the illusory nature of the Reforms, coupled with the towering personality of Mahatmaji enabled him to carry his programme through the Congress (*see* Appendix Ix. A.) The next three months were almost exclusively devoted to an intense propaganda to popularise the triple boycott.

THE NAGPUR CONGRESS.

The Nagpur Congress met in December, 1920, under very favourable conditions. The Council elections had been held and all Nationalists including those who dissented on the boycott of Councils had stood aloof in obedience to the Calcutta resolution The question had now passed out of the domain of practical politics for the next three years and all Congressmen were united in opposing the unbending policy of the Government. Boycott of schools and courts still found sturdy opposition in certain influential quarters but the great bulk of the 14,000 and odd delegates were firm in their resolve to adhere to the Calcutta resolution which was re-affirmed, revised and re-cast in a form acceptable to all parties in the Congress.

BOYCOTT OF H. R. H. THE DUKE'S VISIT.

Another important resolution passed at Nagpur advised the people of India, in pursuance of the policy of Non-Co-operation, to refrain from taking any part in the functions or festivities in honour of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught during his visit to India. H. R. H. arrived in India in January, 1921, soon after the Nagpur Congress. The boycott of the Royal Visit was a striking success and proved the determination of India, manifested by the complete and spontaneous *hartals*, in each of the towns where the Duke made his entry, to free herself from her present position of bondage and humiliation amongst the nations of the world. While the Duke received the official welcome in Calcutta and Delhi through deserted streets, Mahatma Gandhi's meetings attracted thousands in other parts of the same towns to listen to the gospel of liberty.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The Nagpur Congress also adopted a new constitution in place of the old. The leading features of this were a change in the terms of the Congress creed, distribution of the Provinces on a linguistic basis, reorganisation of the Congress and its subordinate committees, regulation of the elections and number of delegates, and the appointment of a Working Committee. This new constitution with the position assigned to the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee thereunder has, it has been objected, favoured centralisation of authority. As the chief continuously functioning executive body of the Congress, inspired and guided by Mahatmaji, it has undoubtedly assumed considerable importance and taken a large share in directing Congress policy; but this was inevitable in the very nature of things.

MEN, MONEY AND MUNITIONS.

By the month of March, attention began to concentrate more on the constructive side of the movement. The All-India Congress Committee met at Bezwada on March 31st and passed resolutions calling upon the country to concentrate attention on (1) collecting a crore of rupees, (2) enlisting a crore of members and (3) introducing 20 lakhs of charkas into Indian households by the 30th of June, 1921. The country took up the work in right earnest and the crore was over-subscribed in time though complete success was not achieved in the other two items which could not receive sufficient attention.

CONSTRUCTIVE SIDE OF CONGRESS.

The succeeding months of 1921 were remarkable for the great insistance placed on the constructive side of Congress activities and at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee held at Bombay attention was specially concentrated upon "attaining the complete boycott of foreign cloth by the 30th September next and manufacture of Khaddar by stimulating hand-spinning and hand-weaving." Detailed instructions were issued to subordinate Congress organisations and all Congress men for the successful achievement of that object. Resolutions were also passed boycotting the forthcoming visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, approving the picketting of liquor shops, which had already begun, deploring the mob excesses at Aligarh and Malegaon, and authorising the Working Committee to frame a statement of the Foreign Policy of the Congress to be laid before the next meeting of the All-India Committee for consideration. The most important decision of that meeting directly relevent to the present enquiry was contained in the last paragraph of Resolution No. 4 which ran as follows:—

"The All-India Congress Committee has taken note of the reasonable desire of workers in the United Provinces and other parts to take up civil disobedience as answer to the repressive measures of Local Governments and has also taken note of the fact that the administration in the North-West Frontier Province has even prohibited the entry into that Province of the members of the Frontier Enquiry Committee appointed by the Central Khilafat Committee to enquire into the outrages alleged to have been committed by the local officials in Bannu; but with a view to ensure greater stability of non-violent atmosphere throughout India and in order to test the measure of influence attained by the Congress over the people and further in order to retain on the part of the nation an atmosphere free from ferment necessary for the proper and swift prosecution of Swadeshi, the All-India Congress Committee is of opinion that civil disobedience should be postponed till after the completion of the programme referred to in the resolution on Swadeshi, after which the Committee will not hesitate, if necessary, to recommend a course of civil disobedience even though it might have to be adopted by a Special Session of the Congress; provided, however, that it is open to any Province or place to adopt civil disobedience subject to the previous approval of the Working Committee obtained within the constitution through the Provincial Congress Committee concetrned."

INHERENT RIGHT OF OPINION.

The All-India Congress Committee next met at Delhi on the 4th and 5th November after the arrest and imprisonment of the Ali Brothers which violently disturbed the even tenor of Swadeshi and temperance work enthusiastically taken up by the people in response to the resolution passed at the preceding meeting. The committee gave its answer by authorizing "every Province on its own responsibility to undertake civil disobedience including non-payment of taxes in the manner that may be considered the most suitable by the respective Provincial Congress Committees" subject to certain conditions; and further emphasised its settled conviction that the Ali Brohers were guilty of no offence in calling upon Government employees to resign their posts by declaring that "it is the inherent right of a citizen to pronounce his opinion upon the advisibility or otherwise of Government servants leaving civil or military service, and that it is the inherent right of every citizen to appeal in an open manner to the soldier or the civilian to sever his connection with a Government which had forfeited the confidence and support of the vast majority of the population of India." It also approved the resolution of the Working Committee on Foreign Policy.

The last meeting of the year was held on the 24th December which elected Hakim Ajmal Khan to act as the President of the ensuing Congress in place of Syt. C. R. Das, the President-elect, then an under-trial prisoner.

CENTRALISATION OF VOLUNTEER BOARDS.

We have not specially noticed the resolutions of the Working Committee as almost in every important matter they were subsequently adopted by the All-India Congress Committee. Those having a special importance of their own are reproduced in Appendix XI. The meeting of the Working Committee held in Bombay on the 22nd and 23rd November was of special interest. The Criminal Law Amendment Act had been applied to the volunteer organisations in Bengal, the U. P. and the Punjab only a few days before, and Resolution No. 5 passed by the meeting bringing all existing volunteter bodies under one central control was an acceptance of the challenge thrown out by the Government. Repression thereafter ran amock.

In tracing the history of Non-Co-operation from its incetption to the Ahmedabad Congress we have touched but lightly on the attitude of the Government and the general policy of repression inaugurated by it, as the subject, though an integral part of that history is important enough to deserve special and separate treatment. We shall deal with it in the next chapter.

"THE SECOND BEST."

"THE INDEPENDENT" ON C. D. COMMITTEE'S REPORT

"The Independent" writes:—The report makes certain facts clear—the chief of which seems to be the urgent necessity for the Committee of considering new and original lines of Nationalist activity. The country desires a definite lead. The Committee in their tour through the country have found everywhere an eager spirit zealous for advance. They have found also strong divergencies of opinion as to the chief suggested modification of the Congress programme the r enquiry has concerned itself with. This modification had no part in the preferences or minds of individual members of the Committee when the enquiry started. The question was first raised by numerous witnesses in response to feelers put out by the Committee as to the nature of the lead which the country desired the Congress to give. The proposal seems to have been the only constructive one elicited by the Enquiry and this fact should have due weight in the mind of the individual when himself forming an opinion on this very debatable subject. The report of the Enquiry Committee certainly seems to suggest that no alternative proposal of sufficient practical value and sufficiently answering the present demand for definite action, emerged from the mass of evidence collected by the Committee. Our reading of the Committee's report leads us to the following conclusions. At the time of the Committee's tour, the weight of popular opinion seems to have been against entry into the Councils. Now that the question has been sifted through by the Enquiry Committee and the country has begun to ponder over a matter which, formerly was largely regarded as outside the pale of consideration by orthodox Nationalists, it is quite possible that the balance of opinion has shifted and is shifting daily. As to this the verdict of the Congress at Gaya will be a decisive pronouncement. We have found nothing in the report of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee tempting us greatly to modify the position we took up when anticipating the report. We remain of opinion that the answer to the question raised by the Report must be made by every Congressman in all self-knowledge and humanity. Though it be galling to a man's self-esteem to admit to himself and the world that he and his fellows are not prepared for the Higher Way of Renunciation, that admission, it seems, must be made by a majority of Congressmen in view of the Committee discovery that the country as a whole is not ready to embark on Mass Civil Disobedience. At the same time the country is not at all reconciled to a further prolongation of conditions of preparation which tend to produce a position of stale-mate—and which have certainly prompted the people to ask:—"How much longer, shall we drift thus aimlessly?"—while the bureaucracy flatter themselves with growing arrogance that they have effectively dealt with Non-Co-operation. The note which Hakim Ajmal Khan appends to that portion of the report setting forth his views and the opinions of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. V. J. Patel places the question before us very concisely and logically. The Hakim Sahib says that if he had found or considered the country to be prepared for the Higher Way of Mass Disobedience, the question of entering the Councils would not have arisen. But under prevailing circumstances the question forces itself into consideration as a need for choosing the second-best—the best being apparently beyond us. This is precisely what we have declared formerly in these columns. And if it be granted by thinking Congressmen that our inability to rise superior to the elements forces us to refuse to attempt to swim on land, no argument as to the concensus of opinion during the C. D. Enquiry in the country can avail. What opinion existed then had not been formed after deep thought and consideration. The expression of it, in many cases, must needs have been really an expression of an individual witness' aversion from confessing that he and the country had failed the Mahatma. But the mere fact that the country is admittedly not ready for Civil Disobedience—a fact as to which the vast majority of witnesses themselves testified—constitutes such a confession of comparative failure and we fail to see the logic or reason of making that confession a reserved and halting effort. It is no use attempting to deceive ourselves and the world. Far more in keeping with the Mahatma's evangel would be candid action such as the protagonists of entry into the Councils urge upon the country. We grant that it is deplorable that the need for considerations of a second-best should exist but granting that the need does exist,—it were the height of conceited folly to blind our eyes to our imperfections and to reject the obvious alternative which only these imperfections have thrust upon us. India cannot proclaim herself unfit to embark upon Civil Disobedience and in the same breath declare herself too perfect even to consider the question of ending the Reforms by methods less exalted. The real choice which the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee's Report places before India is not one between a "Yes" l or o "No" l as an answer to the question:—"Shall we enter the Councils?" India is asked to choose between entering the Councils or embarking upon immediate Mass Civil Disobedience.

A SANE DOCUMENT.

The "Mahratta" writes:—

It will be seen that most of the recommendations are unanimous, while Messrs. V. J. Ptel, Motilal Nehru and Hakim Ajmalkhan add a minute of dissent favouring entry into the Councils. Of course we must defer detailed comment upon the report to another occasion, but there is ot the least doubt that it is a very sane document which will satisfy in general terms all thinking and reasonable people in India. Almost every change which the Maharashtra party from the beginning demanded in the N. C. O. programme and which was preposterously resented and deliberately misinterpreted by some do-nothing stick-to-its has been recommended unanimously by the Committee. Although there is a tie in respect of Council-entry among the members, the names of Pandit Motilalji and Hakimsaheb on the side of Mr. V. J. Patel constitute a considerably big asset. People will be surprised to see Motilalji and Hakimsahib standing in favour of Councils, but that is the only conclusion to which every right-thinking, unbiassed and sensible man must come after serious deliberation. There might be differences of opinion regarding the behaviour of Councillors after entry into the Councils but there ought to be at least a consensus of opinion on the lifting of the boycott. In brief, the report is a complete triumph of the Maharashtra party which led the attack on the orthodox programme, in spite of the volleys of severe criticism that were being fired upon it incessantly by the vested interests of the N. C. O. programme. Well, we hope henceforward at least (to use the language of a French paper describing the present British political situation) there will be in Indian politics "no more daring experiments, risky adventures, sudden about-turns, bellicose utterances or threatening gestures, but a method of dignity, reflection and prudence."

FAILURE OF N. C. O. POLICY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 6.

Commenting on the Civil Disobedience Committee's report the "Civil and Military Gazette" says: The report of this Committee has at long last made its appearance after reapeated delays and the first impression left by the reading of the summarised version is that it is a damning confession of the failure of the policy for which the signatories profess to stand.

"A CRUEL BETRAYAL."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The unbearable agony of suspense has at last been relieved and we have now before the country the astounding news that the C. D. Enquiry Committee, consisting of six selected leaders, is equally divided on the question of entering the Councils. On one side are ranged Hakim Ajmal Khan, Motilal Nehru and V. J. Patel, favouring entry into the Councils and on the other side are ranged Dr. Ansari, Mr. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar and Mr. Rajagopalachariar opposing it.

Within the last two years the Indian National Congress has thrice affirmed the programme of non-violent non-co-operation, as founded by Mahatma Gandhi, and now, within less than eight months of the incarceration of Mahatma, we have the sad spectacle of the self-same persons, who vehemently swore before the saint allegiance to the Congress programme, advising the Nation to throw overboard the programme which the whole wide world is gradually adopting. What a cruel Betrayal of the Mahatma and his Mission! Is it for the service of such people that the Greatest Man in the world sacrificed himself?

Entry into Councils, indeed! Are these Councils the right place for the Leaders to waste their precious time and energy for the "attainment" of Swaraj!—Yours, etc.

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Dadar, Nov. 3.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 7th November 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south-east of the division. At Multan humidity is in defect and night temperature was above the normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Mainpuri humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal and night temperature was above the average at that station.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear at Jacobabad and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature was lower than usual at Jacobabad and Mount-Abu. Night temperature was above normal at Jaipur and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.53" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and at Rajkot, Bhavnagar-Para and in Central India West humidity is in excess. Night temperature was higher than usual except at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Akola reports 0.11" of rain. Skies are, moderately clouded over the division. Humidity is in excess at Akola and in defect at Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Amraoti. Night temperature was above the average.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 1.03" of rain while Mormugao and Karwar had 0.17" and 0.38" respectively. Skies are moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature was below normal at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—All stations report rain. Ahmednagar, Poona and Aurangabad received heavy falls of 3.38" and 2.58", respectively while Malegaon had 0.55", Sholapur 0.21", Bijapore 0.16", Belgaum 1.67", Nizamabad 0.34" and Hyderabad 0.18". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and the air is considerably damper than usual. Day temperature was below normal and night temperature was above the average at most stations.

General Remarks.—Widespread and fairly heavy rain has fallen in the Konkan, and the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and rain has also been nearly general in southeast Madras. Local rain has also extended into Berar and Central India West. Falls exceeding one inch amount to 1.03" at Ratnagiri 3.38" at Ahmednagar, 2.47" at Poona, 1.67" at Ahmednagar, 2.47" at Poona, 1.67" at Belgaum and 2.58" at Aurangabad. Cloud is moderate to heavy over the reporting area with the exception of the West Punjab and upper Sind and the air is damper than usual over the Peninsula. Day temperature was below normal in the Bombay Deccan and night temperature was above it in the Deccan, the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Weather remains unsettled in the Arabian Sea off the Konkan and Kathiawar coasts and conditions in the south of the Bay appear to be disturbed.

Forecast.—Present conditions are likely to continue with some extension of rain in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

India telegraphic summary for the 6th November 1922.

Temporary revival of the monsoon has given widespread rain in the Peninsula and aided by the western disturbance has caused moderate cloud over the greater part of northern and Central India. The unsettled condition in the south of the Bay persist. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore, southeast Madras and the Madras Deccan and local on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in lower Burma, the southeast Central Provinces and south Hyderabad.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Port-Blair three-quarters of an inch; Victoria Point one; Nagpulpur a half; Chitaldrug two; Mercara, Madura a half; Moulmein one; Salem one and a half; Cuddapah a half; Kurnool one and Nellore a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 7TH OF NOV. 1922.

DIVISION	Temp. in degs.		Humidity		Rainfall.	
Sind—						
Karachi	84.6	76.7	66	—	0	—0.40
Hyderabad	90.8	70.0	67	—	0	0
Mirpur Khas	90.3	—	64	—	0	+0.16
Rajputana—						
Jodhpur	89.0	69.8	49	—	0	0
Ajmer	90.0	69.1	63	—	0	0.02
Jaipur	89.0	70.0	63	—	0	0
Alwar	88.7	70.0	66	—	0	0
Bikaner	84.0	—	56	—	0	—0.22
Mount Abu	81.6	63.8	76	—	0	—0.06
CENTRAL PROVINCES.						
Jubbulpore	86.1	64.4	69	—	0	0
Akola	87.0	68.8	79	—	0	—0.05
Amraoti	85.4	68.0	66	—	0	—0.02
Nagpur	87.1	67.1	73	—	0	—0.01
Chanda	88.7	68.0	69	—	0	—0.03
Khandesh—						
Dhulia	90.5	64.4	57	—	0	—0.04
Nasik	88.0	66.0	63	—	0	0
Bombay Deccan—						
Poona	86.1	64.4	57	—	0	—0.65
Ahmednagar	86.0	67.1	61	0.83	0	0
Sholapur	89.9	68.9	50	—	0	0
Konkan—						
Ratnagiri	86.3	70.2	76	0.06	0.53	—0.60
Karwar	86.2	69.8	73	—	0	—0.25
Mysore—						
Bangalore	83.7	63.9	75	—	0	—0.04
Mysore	88.1	2.5	40	—	0.02	—0.04
Hassan	85.9	3.5	58	0.02	0	—0.12
Chitaldrug	86.2	3.5	50	0.03	0	—0.06
Shimoga	87.8	66.2	66	—	0.02	—0.25
Kadur	88.0	—	66	—	0	—0.24
Hassan	88.2	63.4	66	—	0	—0.24
Mangalore	89.2	69.0	73	—	0	—0.35
COORG—						
Mercara	85.8	76.6	47	—	0	+0.15
Madras—						
Coimbatore	88.2	69.4	72	1.08	2.80	—1.35
Madras	84.1	74.0	81	0.7	3.19	2.24
Karaikal	87.1	70.6	81	0.3	0.89	—0.87
SOUTH DECCAN AND KARNATAK—						
Bellary	87.8	70.3	74	—	0	0
Anantapur	88.5	69.1	71	—	0	—0.34
Kurnool	87.1	70.0	81	0.3	0.89	—0.87
SOUTH DECCAN AND KARNATAK—						
Bellary	87.8	70.3	74	—	0	0
Anantapur	88.5	69.1	71	—	0	—0.34
Kurnool	87.1	70.0	81	0.3	0.89	—0.87
Cuddapah	88.2	69.0	72	—	0	—0.35
COAST DECCAN AND KARNATAK—						
Bellary	87.8	70.3	74	—	0	0
Anantapur	88.5	69.1	71	—	0	—0.34
Kurnool	87.1	70.0	81	0.3	0.89	—0.87
Cuddapah	88.2	69.0	72	—	0	—0.35
COAST DECCAN AND KARNATAK—						
Nellore	87.5	71.6	78	—	0.51	0.33
Madras	84.1	74.0	81	0.5	3.19	2.24
Pondicherry	84.2	73.5	77	3.48	0	2.13
Cuddalore	83.5	71.6	81	47	0.0	0.05
Salem	90.1	71.1	61	0	0.21	—0.34
Coimbatore	88.2	69.4	67	0.15	1.42	—1.03
Karaikal	87.1	70.6	81	—	0.87	+0.39
Negapatam (Indian)	85.0	73.0	82	—	0.91	—2.08
Agricultural	81.6	70.3	88	1.07	0.57	—0.00
MALABAR AND CANARA—						
Mangalore	83.5	74.7	85	0.58	0.91	+0.94
Calicut	83.2	73.8	86	0.54	1.68	+0.04
Cochin	83.5	75.2	88	0.18	1.24	—0.64
Colombo	86.2	74.8	—	—	2.00	+0.76
MADRAS ENGINEERING MADRAS AND BY-ODE—						
Meteorological	85	74.7	84	0.09	0.97	+0.94
Calicut	83	73.8	86	0.54	1.68	+0.04
Cochin	83	75.2	88	0.18	1.24	—0.64
Coimbatore	86.2	74.8	—	—	2.00	+0.76
MADRAS ENGINEERING MADRAS AND BY-ODE—						
Meteorological	5	74.7	84	0.09	0.97	+0.94
Calicut	83	73.8	86	0.54	1.68	+0.04
Cochin	83	75.2	88	0.18	1.24	—0.64
Coimbatore	86.2	74.8	—	—	2.00	+0.76
Trichinopoly	87.3	71.1	75	0.38	3.72	+0.77
Negapatam	84.1	74.2	81	—	3.19	—0.9

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 7TH OF NOV. 1922.

DIVISION	Temp. in degs.		Humidity		Rainfall.	
Sind—						
Karachi	84.6	76.7	66	—	0	—0.40
Hyderabad	90.8	70.0	67	—	0	0
Mirpur Khas	90.3	—	64	—	0	+0.16
Rajputana—						
Jodhpur	89.0	69.8	49	—	0	0
Ajmer	90.0	69.1	63	—	0	0.02
Jaipur	89.0	70.0	63	—	0	0
Alwar	88.7	70.0	66	—	0	0
Bikaner	84.0	—	56	—	0	—0.22
Mount Abu	81.6	63.8	76	—	0	—0.06
CENTRAL PROVINCES.						
Jubbulpore	86.1	64.4	69	—	0	0
Akola	87.0	68.8	79	—	0	—0.05
Amraoti	85.4	68.0	66	—	0	—0.02
Nagpur	87.1	67.1	73	—	0	—0.01
Chanda	88.7	68.0	69	—	0	—0.03
Khandesh—						
Dhulia	90.5	64.4	57	—	0	—0.04
Nasik	88.0	66.0	63	—	0	0
Bombay Deccan—						
Poona	86.1	64.4	57	—	0	—0.65
Ahmednagar	86.0	67.1	61	0.83	0	0
Sholapur	89.9	68.9	50	—	0	0
Konkan—						
Ratnagiri	86.3	70.2	76	0.06	0.53	—0.60
Karwar	86.2	69.8	73	—	0	—0.25
Mysore—						
Bangalore	83.7	63.9	75	—	0	—0.04
Mysore	88.1	2.5	40	—	0.02	—0.04
Hassan	85.9	3.5	58	0.02	0	—0.12
Chitaldrug	86.2	3.5	50	0.03	0	—0.06
Shimoga	87.8	66.2	66	—	0.02	—0.25
Kadur	88.0	—	66	—	0	—0.24
Hassan	88.2	63.4	66	—	0	—0.24
Mangalore	89.2	69.0	73	—	0	—0.35
COORG—						
Mercara	85.8	76.6	47	—	0	+0.15
Madras—						
Coimbatore	88.2	69.4	72	1.08	2.80	—1.35
Madras	84.1	74.0	81	0.7	3.19	2.24
Karaikal	87.1	70.6	81	0.3	0.89	—0.87
SOUTH DECCAN AND KARNATAK—						
Bellary	87.8	70.3	74	—	0	0
Anantapur	88.5	69.1	71	—	0	—0.34
Kurnool	87.1	70.0	81	0.3	0.89	—0.87
Cuddapah	88.2	69.0	72	—	0	—0.35
COAST DECCAN AND KARNATAK—						
Bellary	87.8	70.3	74	—	0	0
Anantapur	88.5	69.1	71	—	0	—0.34
Kurnool	87.1	70.0	81	0.3	0.89	—0.87
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COAST DECCAN AND KARNATAK—						
Nellore	87.5	71.6	78	—	0.51	0.33
Madras	84.1	74.0	81	0.5	3.19	2.24
Pondicherry	84.2	73.5	77	3.48	0	2.13
Cuddalore	83.5	71.6	81	47	0.0	0.05
Salem	90.1	71.1	61	0	0.21	—0.34
Coimbatore	88.2	69.4	67	0.15	1.42	—1.03
Karaikal	87.1	70.6	81	—	0.87	+0.39
Negapatam (Indian)	85.0	73.0	82	—	0.91	—2.08
Agricultural	81.6	70.3	88	1.07	0.57	—0.00
MALABAR AND CANARA—						
Mangalore	83.5	74.7	85	0.58	0.91	+0.94
Calicut	83.2	73.8	86	0.54	1.68	+0.04
Cochin	83.5	75.2

FINANCE AND ECONOMICS,

Continued from page 4.

ferred rebate tyranny, into a company flyng the Indian flag.

BRITISH SAVINGS.

It is a common-place of international economies that Britain is a huge investor of capital in foreign countries, and that her industrial and commercial preponderance depended hitherto in no small measure on this factor. Germany in pre-war days used to be a good second, and now America promises to be no mean rival. But in spite of adverse circumstances, the British desire to promote a system of savings on a national scale is as intense as ever. Commander Hilton Young, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, moved a resolution in mail week before a Conference of the National Savings Committee, which required provision of wide-spread facilities for the safe investment of small savings "as" one of the best methods of encouraging the true welfare of every individual in the community. From 1916 to the end of this year National Savings certificates of £461,000,000 had been sold. Looking upon the savings movement as the small man's contribution to the recovery of the world, the promoters of the organisation in Britain were justly proud on the fact that whereas in 1920 £44.785 million was obtained in this way, and in 1921 £42.148 million, in a single quarter of this year 80 million certificates brought £62,471,947 worth of savings. The total amount remaining invested on March 31, 1922 was £342,005,797. What have the Indian Government done in such fields of constructive statesmanship and material benefit to the country? Less than nothing.

SOLUTION FOR INTERNATIONAL INDEBTNESS.

America has been forced to recognise the impossibility of getting her 11 billion dollar credits paid to her in either of the two usual modes of payment of international obligations: gold or goods. There is not gold enough in all the debtor countries put together to meet this huge debt. And as for the goods foreign imports into America are rendered more and more difficult by the American Tariff legislation. Ordinarily then no means appears to be left to settle this question, short of an all round cancellation. But Mr. Hughes, the American Secretary of State has suggested a way out. He thinks that America should declare a 10 years' holiday,—or moretorium, in the hope that the interval would so far strengthen the debtor's position as to enable a more reasnable discussion of the problem. This is merely postponing the evil day. Another suggetion, also American, would allow the capital of the debt to remain and accumulate abroad in the shape of the bonds of each debtor nation, to be used in the purchase of concessions or establishment industries by Americans in those parts. This suggestion has more than a sporting chance of success, if we could imagine the debtor nations to be entirely devoid of jealousy of American capital and American entrepreneurs Amricans, we think, would most probably adopt a policy of foreign investment which has been very largely responsible for the industrial and commercial prestige of Britain. But the debtor nations will have to decide whether the devastating growth of British Imperialism may not be reenacted in a much more intense form by American Imperialism by the reversal of the ordinary maxim of trade following the flag.

FOREIGN TRADE OF BRITAIN.

The figures for the first nine months' foreign trade of Great Britain during the current year certainly show an improvement as shown by the following figures:—

	1921.
Imports	£827,627,658.
Exports	£518,661,311
Re-Exports	£ 77,639,668
Total Exports	£596,300,979
Excess of Imports over Exports	£231,326,679
	1922
Imports	£728,543,304
Exports	£534,723,767
Re-Exports	£ 77,873,526.
Total Exports	£612,597,293

Excess of Imports over Exports £115,946,011.

These, it must be noticed indicate British trade tendencies before the new American Tariff legislation had come into operation. It is to be seen how Britain manages, if at all, to preserve her regular foreign trade, or even the entre-pot trade consisting of the re-exports of foreign products, in face of the American determination to maintain exclusively for Amercans the American markets. Already the British trading and industrial interests have been widely perturbed by the report of the Indian Fiscal Commission, and if America embarks upon a vigorous policy of foreign investment, the British position will be seriously undermined.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(Reuter's Telegrams)

Liverpool, Nov. 6th,

	Sales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
„ Sales of East Indian	350
„ Import	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

New York market declined owing to bear pressnre and liquidation 4 to foreign seliing.

Mid, Americans Spot Quiet			15 18
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels			18 25
New York, 11 a.m.			—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan.		14 87
	Mar.		14 66
	May.		14 44
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.		14 74
	Mar.		14 29

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Nov. 6th.

Months	To-day's price.
November	14 44·30
December	14 26·27
January	14 08·24
February	13 92·93
March	13 78·20
April	13 68·19
May	13 58·38
June	13 48·18
July	13 38·19
August	13 14·19
September	12 80·15
Oct.	12 55·10

Barely:—steady.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES,

Liverpool, Nov. 6th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	To-day's Price
Nov.	..
Dec.	15 32.35
Jan.	14 16·32
Feb.	—
Mar.	13 71·17
April	..
May	13 65·25
June	..
July	13 41·22
Aug.	..
Sept.	12 95·28
Oct.	12 63·16
Egyptians Jan.	17 60
March.	17 90
May	13 05
July	18 25

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 6th

M. G. Bengal	Good	7 90
„ „	Fully Good	8 30
„ „	Fine	8 70
Bhownagar	No. 1 Oomra, Good	10 35
„ „	Fully Good	10 75
„ „	Fine	11 75
M. G. Broach	Good	12 20
„ „	Fully Good	12 60
„ „	Fine	13 00
M. G. Solade	Good	7 80
„ „	Fully Good	8 20
„ „	Fine	8 60

EGYPTIAN COTTON,

Liverpool, Nov. 6th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	17 30·40
Dec.	17 45·40
Jan.	17 60·35
February	17 70·30
March	17 75·25
April	17 85·25
May	17 95·25
June	18 05·35
July	18 10·20

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 6th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports			44,000
„ Exports to Great Britain			1,000
„ „ to Continent			15,000
Futures at New York	Dec.		25 57+11
„ „ „	Jan.		25 38× 7
„ „ „	March		24 91+ 5
„ „ „	May		24 70+ 4
Spot Cotton at New York			25 50+10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans			24 75+25
Futures at New Orleans	Jan.		24 63+ 7
„ „ „	March		24 53+ 9
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)			10 3/4
Demand Bills			—
Silver Commercial U. S. mine			99 1/4
Do. Foreign			67 3/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 6th

To-days Prices.

Futures at New York,	Dec.	25 37—11
	Jan.	25 13— 7
	Mar.	24 91— 5
	May.	24 70— 4

Liverpool, Nov, 6th,

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool	Jan.	14 08+24
	Mar	13 78+20
	May	13 58+18
	July	13 38+19

London, Nov. 1st.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 23/32 Steady.
Bar Gold	£ 4/12/5 Firm.
Bar Silver Spot	34 1/16 steady.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov 6th,

Rentes 3 per cent	58 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	34 1/16
„ „ 3 months hence	33 5/8
Indian kazaars bought—steady.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 7th July 1922.	3
Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
„ 7 day market loans	1 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 6th.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa fe—63 lbs Nov-Dec.	49/3
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. Nov- Dec	47/6
Australian Feb Mar. Value	50
Karachi Barley Nov-Dec.	33/6
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Dec.-Dec.	54/3
Tone of Wheat:—Quiet.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 17 7/8
Hongkong	117 1/2
National	42 1/2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	14
Eastern Bank	5 1/4

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore real Bold Nov-Dec, Firm	£ 17 1 2
LINSEED, Argentine Jan.-Feb. Net Paid Slow	£ 15 1/4
RAPESEED Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship Oct-Nov,	£ 15 3/8
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec-Jan. Quoted.	£ 8 1/8
TORIA RAPESEED:—Nov.-Dec. Sellers	£ 18 1/4

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£ 65
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 63 1/4
Copper Braziers	£ 82
Yellow Metal	8
Hard Spelter	28 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	16 3/4

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4%1960/90	83 7/8+1/8
Victory Bonds 4 %—	88 1/8 Unchgd
War loan 5% 1929/47	99 15/16+ 1/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	57 1/4 Unchgd
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37 „
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	65 „
Govt. Securities 3%	55 „
7 per cent. Indian Loan	£ 110 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Dec.-Jan,	13 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov.	12
Tone:— Quiter.	
Freight of Coal—Cardiff to Bombay	17/6

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct-Dec. Sellers	19/7 1/2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Jan-Mar. Sellers	19/10 1/2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Oct-Dec. Sellers	20/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Oct-Dec. Sellers	20/1
Tone:—	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

7th November, 1922.

After the continued recent advance in America Reuter reports to-day 7 points lower in New York futures. At the opening the market declined on long liquidation but later on prices improved on short covering and trade buying. We advise buying on any minor reaction.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 483 in sympathy with lower advices reported from Home, and after going down by half a rupee advanced to Rs. 484½ on offices buying. On selling by an European firm the prices eased to Rs. 482½. At this level offices and Japanese Houses bought driving the market to Rs. 486 and after fluctuations the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 487. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 486. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 457 and going down to Rs. 456 finally closed at Rs. 454½.

Fine M. G. Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 429 and steadily went up to Rs. 436 on buying by an Indore operator. From this level the prices eased to Rs. 432 on Commission Houses selling. While Oomra March opened at Rs. 433 and improved to Rs. 439 in sympathy with the advance in Oomra December/January, the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 436½. F. G. M. G. Bengal December/January was Rs. 352 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and there was a fair demand both from Japan Exporters and local spinners. About 10,000 Bales are reported to have changed hadns yesterday.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Nov. 7th.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	Apl./May.		484 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.		350
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.		432 1/2
Fine Oomera	March.		436

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 7th.

			Rs
F. G Broach	April-May		487
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.		354
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.		434
„	March		438

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov 7th.

Description, Super-fine	F Good	Good	Fine		
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	—	365	350	340	—
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	415	400	385	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	445	430	415	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	430	415	400	—	—
M. G. Broach	—	—	455	445	435
M. G. Southerns	—	—	515	505	495

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 6th Nov. 1922.

Cotton	1371 Bales.
Wheat	6,019 Owts
Linseed	5,080 „
Rape, etc.	1,332 „
Gingellyseed	1,318 „
Poppyseed	854 „
Groundnuts	1,453 „
Castorseed	2,181 „
Rice	4,883 „
Myrabolams	186 „
Cottonseed	6,625 „
Mowrasseed	Nil. „
Gram	2,311 „
Juwar	3,885 „
Masur	186 „
Barley	485 „
Bajry	1,420 „
Seal	7,837 Bags.
2 day's Total	

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 7th Nov. 1922.

Weekly Report.	Year. 1922-23. Bs.	Year. 1921-22. Bs.
Receipts for the bi-week from 3rd Novemeer to 6th November 1922	3,537	16,500
Receipts from 1st September 1922 to 6th Nov. 1922	53,922	3,07,324
Shipments for the bi-week from 3rd November to 6th Novr. 1922 Europe	35,585	18,534
China, Japan and Coast Ports	27,692	4
Total	63,277	18,538
Total shipments from 1st September 1922 to 6th Novr. 1922.— Europe	1,02,066	1,29,664
China, Japan and Coast Ports	1,27,837	2,21,610
Total	2,29,903	3,51,274
Afloat to Harbour—Europe	5,661	17,978
Afloatin China, Japan and Coast Ports	8,703	3,668

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 7th.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3-5/8
Bank Demand	1-3-21/32
Dos. Acceptance 3 m/s	1-3-27/32
Tea Demand	420
American Dollars	3a7
Honkong Dollars	193
Shanghai	256
Japan	166
Singapore	150 1/2

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov. 7th.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association.—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	52 0 0	8 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	50 0 0	8 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	50 0 0	7 15 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 12 0	13 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 6 0	12 14 0
Teeiseed, White 85-15	7 0 0	14 4 0
Teeiseed, Gajar 75-25	69 0 0	
Teeiseed, Gajar 50-50	66 0 0	
Teeiseed Black	62 0 0	
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0	14 4 0
Groundnuts	65 0 0	13 0 0
Mowrasced	6 14 0	7 4 0
Barley	34 0 0	
Castorseed	52 0 0	10 0
Cottonseed ready delivery.		

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat. May	7 14 0
Linseed. May	12 7 3

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Nov. 7.

REPORT.

Bullion.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26-11-6.
Bars Gold 1st Settlement Rs. 26-11-5.
Bars Gold 2nd Settlement Rs. 26-12-9.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 85-8-0.
Bar Silver 1st Settlement Rs. 86-8-0.
Bar Silver 2nd Settlement Rs. 85-5-0.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 5/8
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 21/32
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 21/32
Bank's selling D D 1/3 11/16
Bank's buying M/st D A 1/3 7/8
Bank's buying T T 1/3 23/38
Bank's buying D D 1/3 3/4
Tone of Exchange—Steady.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 420
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 440
Bank's buying D D Frcs 430
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 166½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 162
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 190
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 256
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 180½
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 347
London gold ready sh 92-5
London silver ready d 34-1
London silver forward d 33-10
Tone of silver—Quiet—India bought America and China sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dol. 4.44 3/4
Paris Exchange Frcs 66.70
Italian Exchange Lira 108
Swiss Exchange Frcs 24.20
German Exchange Mrks 30500
Belgium Exchange Frcs 71.80

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58-8-0
5 per cent War Loan 83-8-0
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78-0-0
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923 100-10-0
5½ per cent War Bond due 1925 101-2-0
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101-2-0
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1923 100-14-0
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1927 100-14-0
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100-14-0
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 100-14-0
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 66
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 66
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929-49 95
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 66

SHARES.

Market closed very quiet

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange—

BANKS.

Imperial Bank 1330, Imperial Cont 337/8 India 99/8N, Central 33/8 xd, Tato Bank 15N, Eastern 73/8.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd Advance 2600 xdn, Birla 62/8, By Cotton 900 By Dyeing 1187/8, Century 572½ Cent India 3400, Colaba Land 1890, Crescent 405, Edw Sassoon 400, E D Sassoon 4/6, Fazulbhoy 1210, Ind Bleaching 210, Ind Malwa 550, Kasturchand 780, Kohinoor 1640, New Great 562/8, New City 575, Pearls 842/8, Pabaney 675, Phoenix 765, Planet 217/8N, Shapurji 195, Simplex 522/5, Swan 1020 Swadeshi 3340 xdn, Tata Mill 960.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 385, By Burma 450, By Burma N I 126/4pr, Bt Burma Petrol 7/2, By Tramway 102/8, By Steam 165, Bundi Cement 33/8 xd, Ind Cement 245, Katni Ord 225, Katni Defd 1140, New India Ins 16, Shivrajpur 27/8, Tata Ord 27/8, Tata Defd 120, Tata Hydro 750, Tata Oil 32/8, Scindia Steam 6/12.

SHARE BAZAR.

GENERAL TONE OF THE MARKET.

Bombay Nov. 7.

The tone of the market was very weak yesterday on account of the reported large stocks of unsold cloth held by the Ahmedabad Mills. Substantial parties are keeping aloof from the market; the smaller fry are very pessimistic about the future of the Mill Industry.

The major Shares such as Nagpores, Swadeshi and Kohinoors went down by Rs. 80 to Rs. 100, below the previous day's rates but further decline was checked by Shorts profit-taking. The minor shares were also weak.

Kohinoors opened at Rs. 1,740 and went down to Rs. 1,650, finally closed at Rs. 1,660. A well known Hindu Broker and a European firm, were among the principal sellers.

Nagpores and Swadeshi.—There was a general absence of buyers; only a few transactions took place at about Rs. 70 to Rs. 90, lower than the opening rates.

Simplex opened at Rs. 535, touched 542-8-0 and closed at Rs. 525.

In the Pearl's, well-known parties were active sellers. The shares opened at Rs. 845 and closed at 847-8-0.

CALCUTTA SHARE BAZAR.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

Jute Mills—Anglo-India 379, Oakland 142, Alliance 480, Clive 29/12, Keshavram 10/8, Dalhousie 905, Danbar 304, Bajbaj 410, Reliance 42/8, Howrah 40/2.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Nov. 7th.

	Rs	a	p
Khaddi:—			
Textile	1	2	0
E. D. Sasoon	1	1	3
Tata	..	..	..
Elphinstone	1	1	0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—			
Rachael per lb	0	0	
Standard per lb.	1	8	6
Century per lb	1	9	6
Hindustan per lb	1	10	0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	10	0
Textils per lb.	1	9	6
Phoenix	1	8	6
Pearl	1	9	0
Monekji (Gan mukh)	1	7	6
Elphinstone (Batti)	1	10	0
Jacob (Four mirror)	1	9	6
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	9	6
Swan Finlay per lb	1	9	0
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	9	6
Longcloth X quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	9	9
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	10	0
Kohinoor per lb	1	10	0
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40 inches:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	8	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	8	6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	7	0
Zenith (Drum) per lb			
E. D. Sasoon (Gum) per lb.	1	7	0
Jacob Rajhumo per lb.	1	8	0
Sakita:—			
Century per lb.	1	7	9
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	9	3
Grey Drill, Century Mill:—			
No. 1125 per piece	15	4	0
No. 1254 per piece	14	4	0
Dhooties:—7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	11	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	10	0
Dhooties:—10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	12	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	11	0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills:—			
Standard per piece	6	14	0
Phoenix per piece	6	14	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	12	0
Hindustan per lb.	7	1	0
Check 3½ lbs. Grey Drills:—			
Textile per piece	7	4	0
Pearl per piece	7	8	0
Bleached Check:—			
Textile per piece	..	..	..
Kasturchand per piece	8	12	0
Bombay United per piece	8	6	0
Black Check 5 lbs:—			
Textile per piece	9	10	0
Spring per piece	8	10	0
E. D. Rachael	8	2	0

The Maharashtra Vyapari Parishad, Bombay.

(MAHARASHTRA COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE)

under the auspices of

THE DECCAN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY

will be held in

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR HALL

on 11th & 12th November, 1922 (Saturday & Sunday).

President:—SHRIMANT BALASAHEB PANTPRATINIDHI, B.A., Chief of Aundh.

Tickets:—Reception Committee Members Rs. 10/- each. Delegates Rs. 5/- each Visitors Rs. 1/- only.

Special Concession:—(1) Ladies; (2) Students desirous of launching in commercial line; (3) and second rate staff of the Maharashtrian Firms will be given Free admission. Only 100 seats are reserved for each class.

Lodging Accommodation:—For the Delegates coming from outside Bombay, boarding and lodging has been arranged at special concession rates, at Saradar Griha.

Important Suggestion:—Nearly all the commercial and influential leaders of Maharashtra have consented to attend the Parishad, and it is feared that some inconvenience for lodging may have to be suffered by the delegates. It is, therefore, requested that delegates wishing to attend the Parishad should in writing register their names immediately. Such of the delegates who will advise previously in writing and purchase their tickets beforehand by money orders will have their berths reserved, both in Saradar Griha and in Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall. This will avoid inconvenience.

SECRETARY,
Maharashtra Vyapari Parishad.

Girgaum, BOMBAY.

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10 „ .. Rs. 5-8 „ „

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-/6/6 per bar
11/8 per case of 30 bars.

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COTTON.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

November 7.

Liverpool due to open today about 13 to 12 up.

We have received the following cable from Messrs. Weld & Co., Liverpool, dated the 6th instant.

"Trade and general buying, poor report from New York, long liquidation, Southern markets strong. Looks as though market would go somewhat lower, on which we advise buying. New York, heavy long liquidation absorbed by trade. Market advanced on short covering."

COLOUR MARKET.

Quotations—
Alizarine 20 per cent Moon Rs. 90 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent Rs. 85 per cwt.
Congo Red Rs. 2/4/0 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 7 per lb.
Methyl Violet Rs. 6 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 4 per lb.
Delta Purpurine Rs. 4/8/0 ped lb.
Victoria Blue Rs. 7 per lb.
Fast Red Rs. 6 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 2/8/0 per lb.
Hometine Crystals Rs. 1/6/0 per lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 1/8/0 per lb.

MILL STORES.

November 7.

The quotations are as under—
Healds Rs. 2/2/0
Reeds Rs. 0/5/0
Roller cloth Rs. 9/2/0 (16 oz).
Roller cloth Rs. 10 18 oz.
Clearer cloth Rs. 5/10/0 (22)
Sizing flannel Rs. 5/2/0 (72")
Sizing flannel Rs. 4/12/0 60"

A BOON

To Investors and Speculators in Cotton, Shares and Stocks, Gold, Silver, Yarn, Lanseed and American figure and the best adviser, foretelling the correct months and years of success and failure in business with important dates of their occurrences.

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Mr. GIRJASHANKAR C. JOSHI, P. O. Box No 3510, or see him personally at his residence, Bombay Commercial and Astrological Office, Girgaum, Tram Terminus, Govardhandass Building, Bombay.

Sizing flannel Rs. 4/8/0 62"
Brown casing papers Rs. 5/8/0
Siubbings Rs. 32 (Japanese)
Rovings Rs. 28 (Japanese)
Conical pirn 5" Rs. 6 (Japanese)
Ring rabbeth Rs. 12 6" Black
Ring rabbeth Rs. 13 5" black
Bandings Oldham Rs. 1/2/0
Tubular Bandings Rs. 2/1/0
Lambeth Rope Rs. 2/1/0

CHEMICALS.

November 7.

Aniline salt Rs. 0/8/6
Antimony salt Rs. 0/13/0
Bichromate potash Rs. 57
Bichromate soda Rs. 47
Brown sugar lead Rs. 32
Bleaching powder Rs. 18
Calcium Chloride Rs. 6
Caustic soda Rs. 33.
Chlorate potash Rs. 0/4/3
Litharge Rs. 34
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 4
Silicate soda Rs. 10
Sodium sulphide Rs. 23
Sulphate alumina Rs. 13
Zinc Chloride Rs. 23/4/0

HAKIM HAJI NAWABALI KHAN.

I AM 36 YEARS OLD

and have served abroad in the Naval Medical Department for 10 years. I had been ill for the last six months. I had had fever and eruptions all over the body and placed myself successively one after another under the treatment of certain local Doctors of my acquaintance. They treated me with mercury etc., and had had three injections of No. 606 in four months, but unfortunately I became worse. The face became swollen and there was inflamation in the mouth, also in the nose accompanied by pains, so much so that I could not take in anything but milk and conjee and the Doctor declared that he had used all remedies in his power and could do nothing further. The anxiety brought by this declaration prostrated me completely. Fortunately one morning while glancing over the Times of India I saw a notice in its columns announcing that a newly arrived Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan with forty years experience in Europe and America and holding many certificates and medals won during his sojourn in those continents, had commenced practice in this city and had his dispensary at Sandhurst Road. Javeri Mansion, near Marwadi Vidyalaya Bombay, No. 4. I asked my younger brother to call on the renowned Hakimji. On examination the latter assured me that within two weeks time he could guarantee a radical cure. The failure of successive treatments so far and the last doctor having had given up my case hopeless had naturally made me sceptical, but as good luck would have it, I placed myself under the treatment of Hakimji and within three weeks was restored to health and regained my original health. I am profoundly grateful to the learned and skilful Hakimji.

Dr. C. P. RANE,
Ramchandra Building,
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

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"KAISER OF DOWNING-STREET."

GIANT'S ROBE UPON DWARFISH CHIEF.

The Marquess of Lincolnshire and Viscount Gladstone yesterday (mail week) addressed the members of the National Liberal Club on the political situation. Lord Gladstone made special reference to the attack made upon him by the Prime Minister in his Manchester speech.

Sir Donald Maclean, M.P., sent a message to the meeting to say that Liberals of all kinds deeply regretted the attack on Lord Gladstone.

Lord Gladstone said he would not say much on the personal aspect of the attack made upon him by the Prime Minister. Incidentally, however, he might observe that he had never turned his coat. (Cheers.) It was a rash act for a man to raise the question of clothing when he was himself alternating between a coat of many colours and a brand new Midlothian mantle made for the occasion. He thought he might quote in full Shakespeare's words. Mr. Lloyd George used some of them, but not all. He was not sure that they did not apply to the mantle. Angus was speaking of the kingship of Macbeth:

"Now does he feel his title
Hang loose about him, like a giant's robe
Upon a dwarfish Chief."

(Laughter.) As the meeting was not in Lime house he did not apply those words in a personal sense. (Laughter.) He was born and bred a Liberal, with full rights of citizenship, and as a citizen he claimed the right of free speech and free criticism, and he proposed to exercise it fully and freely. Why was he selected for this peculiar form of castigation? For Sir Donald Maclean, who had said practically what he had said, there was only a Georgian tear. But for him there was the blood-stained dagger. (Laughter.)

AFFAIRS IN THE NEAR EAST.

The Prime Minister's indignation against him, judged by his speech, was founded on two points. He charged him with saying that he denounced the Government "because we were trying to protect the Christian minorities against the Turk."

"That," said Lord Gladstone emphatically, "is a false statement. (Cheers.) I said nothing of the kind. The whole argument of my speech was that this Government had, since 1918, thrown away the great power that it had after the Armistice to exact firmly and finally terms from the Turk to prevent him being a nuisance to Europe; to prevent him massacring the Christian populations. Further, I denounced the Government because they had thrown over the Treaty of Sevres which put Armenia into a free and independent State. Armenia is now left to her tragic fate, and I am accused of charging the Government with making an effort to rescue the Christian populations. I charged the Government with not having made an effort to rescue the Christian populations, and I challenged the Prime Minister to make good his words. But he won't. Years pass and he never does."

That Lord Gladstone said, was the first point which brought upon him this olympic wrath. Mr. Lloyd George spoke in lurid terms of the menace to Europe of the Christian populations of Thrace owing to the position of the Kemalist armies. If that was true—and nowadays they required some corroboration of what the Prime Minister said—the Government must have known it months ago. There was nothing new in the situation. The Kemalist armies were pressing the Greeks into the sea. Was it only the Greek armies that stood between us and that terrible menace? If so why did not the Government tell us what the situation was and why not have made preparations earlier? Why did the Government shut their eyes and do nothing until the Greeks were in trouble—the one Power apparently that stood between us and disaster? If they knew the conditions they ought to have taken action, and if they did not know they were a useless Government.

PREMIER AND A REUNION.

Lord Gladstone explained the attempts made by Mr. Lloyd George to secure a reunited Liberal Party. The Prime Minister wanted the Independent Liberals to join up with the Coalition Liberals on equal terms, and the reply was that the Liberals were not prepared to forego their Liberal principles.

"The Kaiser of Downing-street is too intolerant of criticism and attack. He complains that we will not give him peace. He is the Liberal politician who, to secure his own personal ascendancy, transposed a great Liberal majority, during the operation of the coupon, into a far greater Conservatiove majority. He is the man who stabbed the Liberal Party in the back—(cheers)—and so I ask, had Zimri peace who slew his master? (Cheers.)

"READ WITH HORROR."

The Marquess of Lincolnshire prefaced his address by exclaiming: "Bravo, Herbert! We agree with every word you have said, and as for the attack made upon you by the Prime Minister I can only say we read it with horror; but we came to the conclusion that it was only a fresh exposure of the heel of the mighty Coalition Achilles." (Laughter and cheers.)

Continuing, Lord Lincolnshire asked the question: Is Mr. Lloyd George really a Liberal? He had always doubted it. Fourteen years ago he (the Marquess) was walking from Crathie Church with one of his colleagues, the Minister in attendance at Balmoral, and he asked him: Is there any news of the "old dodger?" (Laughter.) That was a term of affection. Mr. Lloyd George was known in the Cabinet by some of his colleagues by that name. (Renewed laughter.) His friend replied that the Prime Minister was leaning in favour of a Coalition Government of moderate men under which he thought wonders could be done. (Laughter.) His colleague's forecast was not far wrong. The Prime Minister saw his chance in 1918, and in four years he brought the country into its present deplorable condition, bordering on bankruptcy, and made it the football of Europe.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND GLADSTONE.

In one of his topsy-turvy, semi-crazy, perfervid perorations, the Prime Minister had enlightened them further. At Manchester he said: "My course is clear.....I will support any Government that will devote itself to the pacification of nations, provided their measures are not reactionary or revolutionary." But the Prime Minister must be reminded that "reaction and revolution" were not, and never would be, included in the programme of the Liberal Party, to which he had the audacity to claim to adhere. Was he justified in claiming that during the last four years he had been carrying the old Gladstonian principles, which were the bedrock of the party to which he imagined he belonged? Could anyone in his senses imagine Mr. Gladstone, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, having 'a harmless little flutter' on the Stock Exchange? "Can you picture to yourself the great man, accompanied by his devoted wife, and attended by a huge and costly secretariat, rushing practically from one abortive European conference to another with all the peripatetic hopelessness of the Wandering Jew? At another time promising a minimum wage of 46s. a week for life to agricultural labourers, and betraying them in six months; giving Smyrna to Italy in 1919, to the Turks in 1920, and to the Greeks in 1921, and when in 1922, it was burnt to the ground restoring what was left to the Turks, with Constantinople, Adrianople, and Thrace thrown in? Breaking faith with Canada, which in the hour of need sent half a million men to fight for England, and, lastly, can you picture our grand old leaders-in-chief kept in office by a Tory majority?

"A mighty shout has gone forth throughout the land: The Coalition is dead, and Lloyd George, for the time being, thank God, is done. (Cheers and laughter.)

SURVEILLANCE OF TRIBES.

NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT OVERRIDES POLICE RECOMMENDATION.

A resolution of the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam in the Judicial, Police and General Departments, says:—It had been previously ordered that Bhamptas and Pardis should be proclaimed as Criminal Tribes for a further period of three years and that strict surveillance should be exercised only over those members of the tribes who are reputed to be of bad character.

The Director-General of Police has now submitted a statement showing the convictions of the member of these tribes and reports that notwithstanding the fact that these tribes were registered as criminal tribes they have most daringly committed serious offences.

The Director-General of Police has therefore suggested that instead of keeping these tribes under surveillance for a particular period they should be brought under the operations of the Criminal Tribes Act permanently, as they are confirmed pests to society; and that such of the men as have already mended or will in future mend their character may be removed from the operations of the Act.

His Excellency the President in Council is pleased to order that instead of bringing Bhamptas and Pardis under the operations of the Criminal Tribes Act permanently, they should remain under surveillance for further period of three years.

"MULISH DIPLOMACY."

"Like a mule without pride of ancestry or hope of posterity" was the description of the Coalition Government last night by Sir Henry Rew, Independent Liberal candidate for South Oxfordshire, in a speech at Henley.

The new diplomacy, he said, had been tried and found wanting. It differed strikingly in one respect from the old—it was vastly more expensive.

In the old days a Foreign Secretary or an Ambassador with a private secretary or two could represent this country because they had a Cabinet behind them which had made up its mind and could give instructions to its representatives.

Now the Prime Minister two or three times a year went to a conference accompanied by several of his colleagues and by a large retinue of officials, and the net result of all this paraphernalia and expenditure was that nothing effective was done.

Swami Haribansji, a staunch worker of the Ballia District Congress Committee, was arrested on the evening of 3rd November at the Dadri Fair, and proceedings under Section 108, Criminal Procedure Code, have been started against him.

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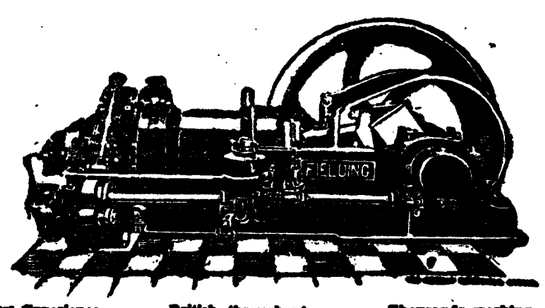

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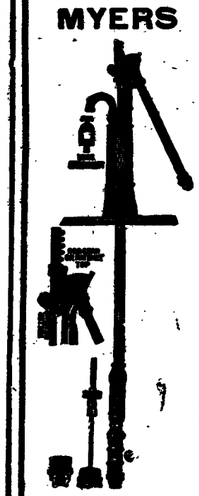

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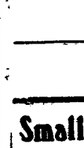

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